Daily Report

Latin America

FBIS-LAT-88-187
Tuesday
27 September 1988

Daily Report
Latin America

FBIS-LAT-88-187 *27 September 1988*

CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Pact Between 'Armies of America' Leaked *[Sao Paulo FOLHO DE SAO PAULO 25 Sep]* 1
Text of Agreement No 8 *[Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 25 Sep]* 2

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

Castro Receives UN Human Rights Delegation 3
Reagan's UN Speech Demagogic, Cynical 3
No Clear Winner in Dukakis-Bush Debate 3
Negotiating Delegation Arrives in Brazzaville 3
Quadripartite Talks Resume 3
Aguirre del Cristo Visits Supreme Soviet 4
Former Ecuadoran President on Foreign Debt 4
Meets With Castro 4
Malmierca Meets With Colombia President Barco 5
CTC's Penalver Receives Burkina Faso Officials 5
Rodriguez Receives Delegates to Arab Congress 5
Risquet, Libyan Envoy Meet 5
Al-Ahmar, Risquet Resume Talks *[Damascus]* 5
Syrian Address *[Damascus]* 6
Syrian Party Official Leaves 6
Arab Conference Concludes *[Damascus]* 6
Cooperation Agreement Signed With Syria 7
GRANMA Interviews Diplomat Expelled From UK 7
Acosta on Fighting Antisocial Behavior 7
'Massive' Participation in Defense Sunday 7
Sugar Minister Says Planting Pace Must Pick Up 8
Inter-Regional Meeting Begins 8
Importance of Economic Control Stressed 8
Machado Receives Bloc Publications Officials 9
Transportation Minister Holds Talks in Spain 9
Government Claims Success in AIDS Campaign 9
Inefficient Equipment Cause of Havana Blackouts 9

Haiti

CEH Issues Statement on Coup, Future Prospects 10
Father Aristide Surfaces, Said in Poor Health 11
Addresses Procession 12
University Head Urges Support for Government 12
New Mayor in Capital; New Public Prosecutor 12

St Lucia

Official Denies Police Chief Replacement 12

Trinidad and Tobago

NAR Expels Political Leader, 2 Ministers 13

MEXICO

PRI Leader Comments on Need for Change 14
Cuauhtemoc Cardenas on Economy, Other Issues *[UNOMASUNO 22 Sep]* 14
Petricioli on Upcoming IMF, World Bank Meeting *[EXCELSIOR 22 Sep]* 15
Jan-Aug Government Revenues Show Increase *[Mexico City TV]* 16
Democratic Party President, Candidate Resign *[EXCELSIOR 14 Sep]* 16

CENTRAL AMERICA

Costa Rica

Hospital, Nicaraguan Aid to FMLN Viewed 17

El Salvador

Rebel Ambush Kills 11 CEL Guards, Wounds 16 17
FMLN Claims 34 Casualties *[Venceremos]* 18
FMLN Increases Toll Count *[Venceremos]* 18
Rebel 'War Bulletin' on El Aguacate Attack *[Venceremos]* 18

Nicaragua

New Visa Restrictions for U.S. Diplomats *[LA PRENSA 23 Sep]* 19

Panama

Details of U.S.-Planned 'Psychological' Operation 19
IRHE Union Denies Sabotage, Guerrilla Links 22
Urges Support 23
Lawyer Seeking Seizure of Delvalle Property *[CRITICA 26 Sep]* 23
Republican Party Elects New President *[CRITICA 23 Sep]* 23
Delvalle Said Party Leader *[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 25 Sep]* 24
Supporters Seek To 'Normalize' Delvalle's Status *[DPA]* 24
Opposition on Actions, Goals, 'Repression' 24
People's Party Blames U.S. for Current Crisis 25
Legislators Vote Against New Free Zone 25

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

World Bank Announces Plan for $1.2 Billion Loan *[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 26 Sep]* 26
Central Bank Head Cited 26
Deputy: Paraguayan Agents Violate Sovereignty 27
Government Learns Ecuador Not To Purchase Tanks 27
Fiat Denies Military Aid During Falklands War *[Rome ANSA]* 27
Congressmen Return From IPU Meeting in Bulgaria 28
Arcor Company Offices in Cordoba Bombed 28
Police Investigate Arsenal on University Campus 28

Bolivia

Finance Minister on Debt Payments, Talks *[EFE]* 28
Official Cited on Antidrug Accord With Peru *[EFE]* 29

Brazil

Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre Opens UN Session 29
Joint Economic Commission With Iran Created 29
Health Ministry Structure Modified by Decree 29

Chile

Political Activists Occupy Papal Nunciature 30
Make Requests, Leave 30
U.S. Consults on Banishment of Unionists *[EL MERCURIO 17 Sep]* 30
Falklands Seeking Trade With Magallanes Region *[TELAM]* 30
Central Bank Director Departs for New York 31
Naval Maneuvers With U.S. Begin at Bahia Inglesa
[LA TERCERA DE LA HORA 23 Sep] 31
Former Communist Congressman Escapes Police 31
National Renewal Headquarters in Temuco Bombed 31

Colombia

FARC Responds To Government Peace Proposal *[EL TIEMPO 23 Sep]* 32

Ecuador

New Envoy to Nicaragua; Relations 'Normalized' 33
M-19 Plan To Attack Base Reportedly Frustrated 33

Guyana

New Labor Leaders Elected at TUC Congress 33

Pact Between 'Armies of America' Leaked
PY2609183088 Sao Paulo FOLHD DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Sep 88 p A-6

[By Clovis Rossi, special FOLHA envoy to Montevideo, Uruguay]

[Text] In November 1987, Army representatives from 15 countries of the Americas, including Brazil, signed an agreement which foresees the intervention of an Army "in other areas of power," in addition to their strictly military role.

The agreement—known as Agreement Number 15—is one of 15 documents signed at the Argentine resort city of Mar del Plata during the 17th Conference of the Armies of America (CEA) on 6-20 November 1987.

While these agreements were kept secret, FOLHA managed this week to obtain copies of the 15 agreements, summaries of the discussions, and the military intelligence reports that were submitted to the Intelligence Conference of the Armies of America, that took place simultaneously with the CEA.

Agreement Number 15 is based on the premise that "The International Communist Movement (MCI) continues to pose the common and main threat to all American countries and, as such, it must be fought, particularly through the unity and common procedures of all the Armies of America."

The second premise sets the stage for military intervention: "The security and defense of the American Continent against the MCI should take into consideration, besides measures in the strictly military area, actions in other areas of power."

The agreement also says that, should action be taken in other areas, such action "must not be of a permanent nature." (Read text on page A-8 in this issue of FOLHA).

Another agreement—Agreement Number 8—calls for te establishement of a multinational intelligence center, which in military jargon is referred to as a "center of combined intelligence." The objective of this agreement is "to provide updated intelligence information on the MCI to all the member countries of the CEA."

A third agreement—Agreement Number 14—is related to "psychological operations and social communication media in the war against terrorism." The objective of this agreement is "to establish courses of action so that the Armies of America, within the security system of which they are a part, actively participate in reducing or neutralizing any advantages gained by the subversives in the social communication media."

All the 15 agreements are based on two premises: 1) Recognition of the MCI as the main enemy of the American nations; and 2) the need for joint action by the Armies of the Americas to defeat that threat.

The Mar del Plata meeting was attended by representatives of the Armies of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, United States, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. Mexico sent observers to the CEA.

Most of these countries sent their chiefs of staff to the Mar del Plata gathering. Brazil was represented by second-echelon officers, namely, three-star General Carlos Tinoco Ribeiro Gomes, two-star General Paulo Neves de Aquino, Colonel Dilermando Soares Adler, and Colonel Grant Wall Barbosa de Carvalho.

General Ribeiro Gomes, an infantry officer, is now the deputy chief of the Army Joint Command, and General Aquino is the deputy chief of the Army Joint Staff Cabinet. Colonel Barbosa de Carvalho is now in the reserve. All four Brazilian officers who attended the CEA in Mar del Plata are holders of the "Peacemaker Medal."

The agreements signed during the 17th CEA are unconstitutional in light of the current 1969 Constitution. Article 81, item 10, of that Constitution states that "The nation's President is exclusively authorized...to sign treaties, conventions, and international agreements, subject to Congressional approval."

The names of countries heading the MCI are not mentioned in any of the 15 agreements. However, the intelligence reports, and the summaries of discussions during the meeting, mentioned three countries: The Soviet Union, Cuba, and Nicaragua. With these three countries Brazil maintains today normal diplomatic relations, as do Argentina, Uruguay, and Peru.

Likewise, the agreements do not refer to any internal party or organization that are MCI participants. The intelligence reports do, however, invariably point to the local communist parties as spearheads of "subversion." In Brazil, the communist parties have been legally recognized since 1985, just as in most of the other countries that signed the agreements, except for Paraguay and Chile.

A statement made by General Carlo Vuono, a U.S. Army representative, during the debates revealed the tone of those discussions. General Vuono said: "In confronting terrorism, we must be careful that the measures adopted to fight it do not violate fundamental human rights. And then added: "We must understand and distinguish the difference between legitimate political activity and subversive or terrorist activities."

The CEA participants were quite aware of the impact of the decisions being made, so much so that Paraguayan Brigadier General Rafael Benito Guanes Serrano went so far as to request that all the documents being prepared were duly protected.

In a session on 18 November, Brig Gen Guanes Serrano recalled that "The 11th CEA was held in Nicaragua in 1977. The Sandinist government came to power in 1978, and all the documents from the America's Armies Intelligence Conference of the Armies of America fell into its hands. A couple of months later, all of the communist parties in our countries had received summaries of those documents."

The CEA has been held every 2 years since 1959. A Permanent Executive Secretariat functions during the interval between meetings.

Text of Agreement No 8

PY2609205088 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Sep 88 p A-6

["Text" of agreement No 8 reportedly signed by U.S. and Latin American Army Commanders at meeting in Mar del Plata, Argentina, held 16-20 November 1987]

[Text] 1. Subject: Evaluation of combined intelligence situation.

2. Objective: To provide updated information and intelligence on the MCI [International Communist Movement] to CEA [Conference of the Armies of America] member countries.

3. Scope: The MCI action and its joint strategy must be counterbalanced by all countries that are targets of its aggression, and to this effect, those target countries need to have updated information so that they can adopt the appropriate resolutions.

4. Resolution—Considering that:

a. the MCI acts worldwide with remarkable political and ideological centralism, taking advantage of the Western countries' vulnerability, with the purpose of destabilizing democratic governments;

b. the strategies to be adopted to counterbalance the threat posed by the MCI call for effective actions;

c. the CEA member countries need to have true and timely information and intelligence to take such actions;

It is resolved:

a. to approve the evaluation of the combined intelligence situation that was prepared by the Armies of America Intelligence Conference as an informative instrument reflecting the current situation of the Continent and its probable development, both in general and in particular.

b. to send the evaluation of the combined intelligence situation to each CEA member country so that it may be studied, analyzed, and opened for suggestions.

Cuba

Castro Receives UN Human Rights Delegation

FL2609114288 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, received the delegation of the UN Human Rights Commission as it concluded its visit at the invitation of our country.

The Cuban president welcomed the members of the group which is headed by Ambassador Alioune Sene, president of the UN Human Rights Commission headquartered in Geneva. Castro showed interest in the work that the group carried out in Cuba. He also referred to the circumstances under which the delegation had been invited to our country and said he was satisfied that the group was able to observe the human rights situation in Cuba. Ambassador Sene expressed his gratitude for the opportunity to complete the group's assigned mission.

Previously, the UN Human Rights Commission delegation met with Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Reagan's UN Speech Demagogic, Cynical

FL2609205888 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1948 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] Do as I say, not as I do—that's Reagan's maxim at the United Nations. In his speech today at the opening of the UN General Assembly, U.S. President Ronald Reagan devoted himself to basically accusing Cuba and Nicaragua of human rights violations. You can tell right away that the President used to be an actor. The so-called deterioration of human rights in our country and in Nicaragua took up a lot of space in Reagan's demagogic speech. The speech, of course, failed to mention the U.S. blockade of Cuba or to refer to its protege, the Nicaraguan counterrevolution.

With the greatest cynicism in the world, Reagan also used the UN podium to advocate peace for the Afghan people when he himself supports Pakistan's actions without the slightest reservation. As if that were not enough, he came out for peace in the Middle East, where American ships make the tension and turmoil even worse.

No Clear Winner in Dukakis-Bush Debate

FL2609132988 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1153 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] The first televised debate of the U.S. presidential campaign has ended without a clear winner. However, more optimistic people gave the victory, by points, to Michael Dukakis, the Democratic hopeful, over the Republican George Bush. One hundred million Americans saw Dukakis and Bush defend their positions on different issues, but without expressing fresh ideas or new strategies. Latin America was conspicuously absent from that first televised debate that lasted 90 minutes and in which 3 reporters asked Dukakis and Bush questions which they had to respond to within a 2-minute time limit. Drug trafficking is the issue that most Americans are concerned with in this electoral campaign and last night both White House hopefuls devoted much time to that concern.

Negotiating Delegation Arrives in Brazzaville

FL2609130588 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] The Cuban delegation to the quadripartite meetings to continue the negotiating process for a peaceful solution in Southwest Africa is in Brazzaville, capital of the People's Republic of the Congo and headquarters for the meeting.

The delegation is headed by Carlos Aldana, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat. The planned agenda for today's meeting includes aspects related to the guarantees for the security, integrity, and sovereignty of Angola as well as for the terms for a timetable for the northbound movement and the gradual and total withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angolan territory.

Along with the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 both subjects on the agenda are in response to the practical measures derived from the Geneva conference which used the Program of Principles from New York as a base. At the Geneva meeting, the four parties agreed to 1 November as the beginning date for the decolonization process which will put an end to the domination of the Namibian territory.

Quadripartite Talks Resume

PA2709044388 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Sep 88

[Text] Angolan, Cuban, and U.S. representatives met again in Brazzaville soon after the U.S. delegation established contact with representatives of South Africa.

Angolans, Cubans, and South Africans, with U.S. mediation, are in the Congolese capital to hold another round of quadripartite negotiations on Southwest Africa.

During the morning hours, the [words indistinct] held bilateral talks, without reaching any agreements on the matters discussed. Among the main topics to be discussed by the participants at this meeting in Brazzaville are: the process for Namibian independence, the gradual and total withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola, and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola.

The main stumbling block to progress in the negotiations is South Africa's insistence on linking Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, a position supported by Washington.

The defense and security ministers of the Front Line States voiced their support for the withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory and described this event as a great victory for the Angolan people. After a meeting of the Defense Commission and security chiefs of these African countries, which was held in Maputo, the participants expressed their hopes that the South African racist regime would adhere strictly to U.N. Security Council Resolution 435, which calls for Namibian independence.

The Tanzanian Defense and National Service Minister, Salim Ahmed Salim, stated that, in spite of obligations to comply with this resolution, South Africa continues to regard neighboring states as a theater for military operations. He also emphasized that Pretoria has not ceased attempts to destabilize Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Angola, and Tanzania, the countries that make up the Frontline Countries.

Aguirre del Cristo Visits Supreme Soviet

FL2609184488 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1409 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], headed by its Acting President Severo Aguirre del Cristo, today visited the Moscow headquarters of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Upon receiving the Cuban dignitaries, Yuri Khristoradnov, chairman of the council of the union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stated that the cooperation between Cuba and the USSR has contributed to the socioeconomic development between the two countries.

Severo Aguirre stressed that the deep Soviet-Cuban ties have a solid base in Marxism-Leninism, and is in favor of tightening the relations between the ANPP of Cuba and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Today, the Cuban delegation also visited the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet as well as other places of cultural and historical interest in the Soviet capital.

Former Ecuadoran President on Foreign Debt

FL2409185688 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Osvaldo Hurtado, former president of Ecuador, has granted a news conference in Havana. Comrade Eduardo Quinones summarizes it in the following report.

[Begin recording] [Quinones] He touched on several subjects in response to questions posed by reporters. Among them was the foreign debt, which he says prevents development. He also talked about the possible future Latin American economic unity. On this he said:

[Hurtado] What Latin America needs today is to carry out the agreements it has already reached and begin to enforce existing integration measures. I believe this is Latin America's big challenge. Not only to listen to unifying institutions but also comply with what they have attempted to do. This should be the concern of Latin American leaders today. In this regard, I note the call made by President Castro.

[Quinones] Osvaldo Hurtado will leave for Ecuador next Monday after paying a visit to Cuba at the invitation of our government. [end recording]

Meets With Castro

FL2709012288 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Sep 88

[Text] Former Ecuadoran President Osvaldo Hurtado returned home today after an official visit at the invitation of the Cuban Government. Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the Council of State and minister of education, saw the illustrious visitor off at the Havana airport. During his stay in our country, Hurtado was received by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, as well as by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, and Manuel Pineiro Losada, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the Central Committee's America Department. Since his arrival in Havana on 14 September, Hurtado visited several places of economic and social interest in our capital.

A few hours before departing, the Ecuadoran politician spoke to Cuban reporters:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Speaking of Cuba, we learned that you had met with President Fidel Castro. Could you tell us something about your meeting?

[Hurtado] I visited with President Castro on three occasions. I didn't know him too well. I first met him in Quito, when he attended President Borja's inauguration. I had been invited to visit Cuba when I was president. This invitation was later reiterated when I had left the presidency. The opportunity came up. I think this is a good time because the world is undergoing many changes. Cuba's relations with Latin America are undergoing many positive changes. All of this has made it possible for me to hold a very rich, substantive, and interesting dialogue with President Castro concerning various international and Latin American political issues. We also talked about relations between Ecuador and Cuba, and of Cuba's and Ecuador's problems. He is very concerned about international and Latin American issues. I have always had this same concern. [end recording]

Malmierca Meets With Colombia President Barco

FL2309121288 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Colombian President Virgilio Barco yesterday received Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. The minister passed to the Colombian chief of state a greeting from President Fidel Castro.

At the end of the meeting, Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono told the press that Cuba has a specific role in Latin America which cannot go unrecognized. Londono said that Bogota and Havana have a policy of respectful and cordial ties.

For his part, at the persistence of Colombian journalists on the absence of Colombian-Cuban diplomatic relations, Malmierca said that these are not distant or prolonged.

The topics discussed by President Barco and the Cuban minister were not revealed.

CTC's Penalver Receives Burkina Faso Officials

FL2609225488 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2241 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] Rene Penalver, member of the PCC Central Committee and second secretary of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions], has received a high-ranking delegation from Burkina Faso headed by Captain Bongnessan Arsene Ye, national coordinator of Burkinabe popular organizations. The visitors expressed interest in the work of the CTC and its affiliates in the areas of (?recruitment) and attention to workers. Penalver provided a detailed explanation. For their part, the Burkinabe officials reported on the tasks of trade unions in their country.

Rodriguez Receives Delegates to Arab Congress

FL2409022588 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, has received the heads of the Arab delegations of America who are holding their Eighth Congress.

The members of the executive committee of the Federation of American-Arab Entities, (?FEARA), also attended the fraternal meeting. The members expressed their appreciation for the hospitality and support provided by our country to the good development of the congress, and for the traditional position of solidarity with the cause of the Arab peoples, especially with the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

Risquet, Libyan Envoy Meet

FL2709030488 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0232 GMT 27 Sep 88

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee in charge of international relations, received Musa 'Abd-al-Salim Kusa special envoy of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the eighth congress of the Arab federation. During the fraternal meeting, they exchanged views on several international topics, including the situation in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America. Also taking part in the friendly talks were the members of the delegation accompanying the distinguished Libyan leader and 'Ali al-Ajili, head of the Libyan People's Bureau in Cuba. Attending for Cuba were Ernesto Gomez Abascal and Rafael Ruiz, officials of the PCC's General Department of Foreign Relations.

Musa 'Abd-al-Salim Kusa participated in the recently concluded eighth congress of the Arab federation which met in Havana.

Al-Ahmar, Risquet Resume Talks

JN2509130188 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 25 Sep 88

[Text] Havana—Political and party talks resumed today between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation headed by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the party, and the Cuban Communist Party delegation headed by Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo, Central Committee secretary, and head of the International Relations Office.

During the talks, the two sides exchanged their views on the party and masses structuring experience and the activities of the two parties in the two friendly countries within the framework of leading the society and the state and achieving the process of socialist structuring and development.

The two sides affirmed their interest in supporting and developing cooperation in all fields between the two countries, in a way which would serve the goals of our joint struggle. A program of cooperation between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Cuban Communist Party was signed for the years 1989 and 1990.

On the other hand, Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, in the presence of a number of the members of the accompanying delegation, met with the two delegations of Fia Arab [Arab institutions in America] in Venezuela and Brazil and exchanged talks on the activities of the eighth pan-American Arab conference, developments in the Arab arena, and the role of Fia Arab in executing its responsibilities, especially teaching the Arabic language and strengthening cultural exchange between Syria and the Latin American countries.

Syrian Address

JN2409090888 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Havana—Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and the delegation accompanying him attended in Havana today the opening session of the eighth conference of Arab institutions in America [Fia Arab]. The conference was also attended by delegations from a number of Arab countries and liberation movements. The opening was under the patronage of the Cuban vice president.

Comrade al-Ahmar delivered Syria's speech to the conference. At the beginning, he conveyed the greetings of struggling Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, the secretary general of the party and president of the Republic, to the conference members and, through them, to all citizens of Arab origin on the American Continent. He expressed the hope that the conference will constitute a new station in the course of the Arab institutions' union to consolidate the unity and coherence of Arab communities year after year.

He stressed our country's concern about expatriates and their causes since the 8 March revolution. This concern further increased after the Corrective Movement, he said. He also stressed the need for promoting the role of Fia Arab, the importance of the unity of this union, our country's support for the union, and the need for strengthening its bonds with the Arab countries from where these communities originated. These Arab countries are linked to the countries in which these expatriates live by common struggling aims against a joint enemy, represented by the Zionist danger that threatens all peoples on earth, Al-Ahmar said.

Comrade al-Ahmar also greeted the Cuban people, party, and leadership for hosting the conference. He paid tribute to Cuba's struggling role in supporting the causes of the Arab nation and of world liberation movements.

Syrian Party Official Leaves

FL2709005988 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Sep 88

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, said goodbye to 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria. The Syrian leader made an official visit at the invitation of the PCC Central Committee. During his stay, he took part in the eighth congress of the federation of Arab institutions in America. He also held talks with Jorge Risquet and other PCC leaders.

'Abdallah al-Ahmar [words indistinct] said it was marvelous, as was Varadero Beach and other industrial and economic centers in our country.

Arab Conference Concludes

JN2609090688 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 25 Sep 88

[Text] Havana—Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and the accompanying delegation today attended the closing ceremony of the eighth conference of Arab institutions in America (Fia Arab) held in Havana. The ceremony was also attended by Comrade Risquet, member of the PCC Politburo, as representative of the Cuban president. Arab delegations invited to the conference also attended the ceremony.

Comrade Al-Ahmar held talks with heads of the delegations and representatives and leaders of (Fia Arab) in Argentina and Paraguay. He also held talks with representatives of a number of American Arab unions in other countries. During these meetings, they reviewed the issues included in the conference agenda. They also reviewed developments in the Arab arena and the role played by Arab communities in supporting the causes of Arab struggle.

The eighth conference of the Arab institutions in America (Fia Arab) held its final session last night. The resolutions and recommendations of the committees on all issues presented to the conference were read out and they were all approved. Muhammad Murad was elected as (Fia Arab) president to the American continent for the coming period. Members of the new executive committee were also elected.

At the end of the closing ceremony, a statement issued by the conference was read. The statement asserted the importance of this conference and its outcome because it strengthened the unity of (Fia Arab). The statement also praised the efforts exerted by the conference's participants to assure its success and to develop this body to the level of national and pan-Arab responsibility and to strengthen its unity.

The statement praised Syria's vanguard role. It called for extending all support and backing for Syria, which is fiercely defending the Arab soil against the Zionist aggression and occupation, which confronts the imperialist plots that aim to impose its hegemony and its liquidatory settlements on the region, and which supports Lebanon and protects its national interests so that Lebanon remains nationally united and tied to its natural Arab environment.

The statement also praised the uprisings in the occupied Arab territories—in the [West] Bank and Gaza Strip. It also called for extending support for it and for resisting those who are trying to prevent it. The statement also condemned the oppressive measures employed by Israel against the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories. The statement called on the international organizations and bodies to intervene to put an end to these measures, to end occupation, and to support the

Palestinian people's just right to achieve what they desire. The statement supported the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations and attended by the Security Council permanent members and all sides to the conflict in the region, including the PLO. The statement also called for total unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories.

The statement praised the Lebanese national forces, which are working for the sake of Lebanon's sovereignty and its national identity. The statement also condemned the formation of the military government, which it considered as a partitioning military coup.

The statement called for further work to entrench and strengthen ties between Arab communities in the American continent and the Arab countries, from which these communities came. These communities form the bridge between the peoples of the American continent and their motherlands.

In conclusion, the statement called for a thank-you and praise cable to Syria for the efforts and support it extends to (Fia Arab).

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Syria
FL2609141788 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee Secretariat, and Abadallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Bat'th Party, have signed a cooperation protocol between the two parties at the Central Committee Headquarters.

The agreement incorporates the principal tasks which will consolidate the fraternal relations which exist between the two political organizations.

GRANMA Interviews Diplomat Expelled From UK
FL2409121088 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1039 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] GRANMA newspaper published today an interview with Carlos Manuel Medina Perez, trade attache of the Cuban Embassy to the UK, who, faced with the indecent offer to defect, opened fire on the miserable traitor Azpillaga Lombart and his partners of the secret services of the two empires.

In the interview, Medina Perez explains that when he saw the stateless man and those accompanying him he realized he was in great danger. The young diplomat said: This is the end of my life but this miserable man is going down with me. This is when Carlos Manuel drew the weapon and began shooting focusing on the traitor. Carlos Manuel did not hesitate. He opened fire on behalf of 10 million Cubans. For him, this was the only possible response.

Acosta on Fighting Antisocial Behavior
FL2409030388 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] During a meeting with the press and on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the foundation of the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] its national coordinator, Armando Acosta Cordero, made some statements directed at CDR members.

[Begin Acosta recording] GRANMA has published the document; and the PCC Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat have analyzed the situation—the priorities and perspectives of the economic and social development of the country. This analysis is a true working aid for our organization and for all revolutionaries. It analyzes the problems, difficulties, and it also urges all of us to struggle and against the antisocial behavior.

I wish to repeat what we have been doing and saying in Havana City: Despite the fact that this is a matter of reduced numbers, small groups, they are not so unimportant that we will not take the necessary measures to fight them. As it is says in this problem [as heard], we cannot allow this kind of behavior. We must increase the fighting spirit, struggle, and persuasion, within the framework proposed by our party, our Politburo—within the framework of not exaggerating, but also of not tolerating. [end recording]

'Massive' Participation in Defense Sunday
FL2609165088 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1135 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] Havana City did a good job on this Defense Sunday. It was characterized by the massive participation and disposition of the capital's population. Pedro Chavez, president of the Havana City people's government, has told Radio Reloj that there was 82 percent attendance; that is to say, that of the 984,985 people that should have participated, 806,000 did. He stressed that the activities planned with the MTT [Territorial Troop Militia] and the production and defense brigades, as well as the evacuation of the residents and others, were executed with enthusiasm and precision. Chavez said that the municipality of Boyeros was the most outstanding in these endeavors. It was followed by Arroyo Naranjo, Cerro del Cotorro, Plaza, and Guanabacoa. He also mentioned the significant work done by support groups.

Jorge Lezcano, first secretary of the PCC in Havana City, gave the banner of accreditation to the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] of Habana del Este, which certifies it as ready for defense, first stage.

Division General Sixto Batista Santana, secretary of the PCC Central Committee, toured several instruction areas and defense zones in the municipalities of San Miguel del Padron and Habana del Este, where he inaugurated a shooting range. In San Miguel del Padron, the division general visited the military training center, which he

classified as one of the best in the country because of the quality of instruction that it imparts. Today, the national commission made up of members of the Central Committee's Military Department and the FAR's General Staff begins its inspection visit to the capital area to determine if it is ready for defense, first stage.

Sugar Minister Says Planting Pace Must Pick Up

FL2609223388 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1956 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, and Villa Clara will have to make a big effort to fulfill their respective sugarcane winter planting plans. In general, the country must do battle against time in this area. In a recent trade union gathering in Santa Clara, it was reported that the accumulated delays might harm the crops of coming years. Agreements were taken to speed up the planting of sugarcane.

In the past few days, meetings have been held in several provinces dur..g which the sugar industry minister has stressed that the planting pace must pick up in order to eliminate the delays in the second half of the year. The minister believes that the blame does not solely lie in the rainfall. Instead, he has suggested that the methods chosen to overcome weather conditions have fallen short.

Inter-Regional Meeting Begins

FL2609192588 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] The first inter-regional meeting of the food processing industry with an emphasis on the sugarcane industry opened today at the Palace of Conventions in Havana with over 50 countries in attendance.

The welcoming speech was given by (Anatoliy Vasiliev), assistant director general of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, UNIDO.

Subsequently, Jose Antonio Cerro, executive secretary of GEPLACEA [Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries], spoke. He referred to the strengthening of the sugar industry and to the importance for Latin American countries of joint action.

[Begin recording of Adolfo Diaz Suarez, vice president of the Council of Ministers Executive Committee] The first inter-regional meeting on the food processing industry with emphasis on the sugarcane industry opens with this ceremony. This event is being hosted by UNIDO. Its objective is to examine among the participating countries the sugar production situation and its commercialization. It's final purpose is to determine the various factors involved and to recommend the most convenient measures which will contribute to the solution of the problems which affect it.

As (?planned) by UNIDO, this meeting will permit beneficial contacts and stimulate cooperation among the various countries. It will also help find new ways for underdeveloped countries to assimilate the best technical experiences that will contribute to their development and, in particular, to the diversification of the sugar industry. The meeting is being held at an opportune moment during which, as a result of the protectionist policy of certain developed countries, sugar is becoming less commercialized in the international market, and its price, for longer periods of time, is under the cost of production. [end recording]

Importance of Economic Control Stressed

FL2309185288 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] The process of rectification, as we understand it, is geared so that every individual feels responsible for the task of putting into effect the socialist society's full potential. The progress in this direction is very encouraging, but we still have not reached the level that we should, and could, attain.

Economic control is one example of this. In this key activity there is still administrative indiscipline and lack of demand—principal causes for the lack of control. Where such factors are present, the result will always be the capricious use of resources including the misuse of the means to achieve results which are not in keeping with the social interest.

Rigorous control, as explained by Fidel, is something that we should turn into a habit. If it is not like that, we will not be able to make a systematic, sharp, and objective comparison of the fulfillment of plans. Control, therefore, should be applied meticulously from the warehouse, which is not a place to put things, but, rather, a department where everything must be classified, organized, and carefully treated. There must be control over what goes in, how much goes in, when it goes in —or out—and where it comes from or goes to.

That is how control is instilled in an enterprise and later extended through the entire production period until the product is ready for distribution and consumption. This activity, including the control of the enterprise's monetary resources, is a true indication of what is happening in the production process. However, the most important thing is not the activity itself but, rather, the activity measured in quality that is true and reliable. If it is not like this, everything we do, in that sense, will amount to nothing.

Machado Receives Bloc Publications Officials

FL2309134988 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] PCC Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura has received the delegations participating in the seventh conference of directors of political publications of socialist countries, being held in our capital. Machado Ventura greeted the representatives to the conference in the name of the high leadership of the PCC. The conference is considered important and of great service because of the benefits that may be obtained through exchanges. He said that the conference is [words indistinct] and satisfactory. He referred, in particular, to the subject of youths because of the relevance this subject has to everyone. Later, Machado Ventura gave an explanation of the work being done by the PCC, the government, and institutions in general to further the process of rectification underway in the entire country, in which the people have a significant role as a result of their high ideological preparation.

Transportation Minister Holds Talks in Spain

FL2309132588 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Cuban Transportation Minister Diocles Torralba has met in Madrid with the administration of the national network of Spanish railways. During the meeting, the participants analyzed the current situation of the cooperation program between Cuba and Spain.

Torralba also met with Spanish transportation and industry ministers with whom he analyzed railway and automotive cooperation, as well as programs for the construction of ships for the Cuban merchant fleet by Astilleros Espanoles.

Government Claims Success in AIDS Campaign

FL2609203888 Bridgetown CANA in English 1916 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] Havana, Sept. 24, CANA—Cuba has claimed that its policies of near nationwide tests, and isolation, have significantly controlled the spread of the deadly Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) disease here.

A commentary in a recent issue of the Communist Party newspaper GRANMA, set out the differences between Cuba's approach to the disease and that of most other countries. The commentary strongly defended the controversial quarantine of known AIDS carriers here, declaring: "The main usefulness of this measure is to slow down as much as possible the epidemic progression of the disease to allow time for other measures of disease control to have a medium- or long-term effect, such as education (encouraging changes in sexual habits and behaviour), until such time as a vaccine and treatment exist augurring a definitive solution to the problem."

The GRANMA commentary reported 34 known cases of AIDS in Cuba and just under 200 individuals known to have been exposed to the virus. It added that the prevalence of the virus in the Cuban population of 10.5 million is "really very low." "...(this) is mainly due to the nationwide program which allows for relatively early detection and to isolation of those detected to keep it from spreading in geometric proportions," the GRANMA commentary stated.

The GRANMA commentary reported that in Cuba the proportion of carriers of the disease to actual patients is 5.4 to one, in contrast to the estimated 60-100 to one in countries where no checks exist. The commentary noted that the Cuban policy of virtual nationwide testing of its 10.5 million population, and isolation of those with the virus, will mean fewer AIDS cases in the years ahead. The GRANMA article estimated that by the end of this year, Cuba will have between 45 and 50 patients, with about 300 people exposed to the virus. GRANMA estimated that the number of carriers would have been about 2,000 more if Cuba had not pursued its control measures.

Using an American study which reckoned that up to 30 per cent of those classified as carriers themselves become patients within five years, the GRANMA article added: "...we can say that of the 2,000 carriers we might have had without our AIDS control measures, about 600 patients would be detected up to 1993, a figure that is quite different from the 90 that are expected from the 300 seropositive cases we will have by the end of 1988."

GRANMA said that in the past two years, more than two million people have been tested for AIDS, roughly one-third of the country's sexually active population. More than one million blood donors have been tested, with 19 shown to have been exposed to the AIDS virus.

Insufficient Equipment Cause of Havana Blackouts

FL2309154888 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] The problems experienced with the electric service in some of Havana City's municipalities in the past few days has been a result, basically, of problems in the distribution network. The arrival of transformers next week will allow improvements to avoid interruptions in service. Even though in Cuba a large amount of that equipment is being recycled, it is not enough to guarantee the replacement of the equipment that breaks down. The improvement program includes a range of things from changing caliber to conversion to a higher voltage and division of secondary circuits in the distribution network of the affected areas. The electricity workers union wants to clarify that at no time was the situation a result of what is known as the peak schedule, since there has been no problem lately with the generation of electricity. This is supported by the start-up of the Matanzas thermoelectric power plant.

Haiti

CEH Issues Statement on Coup, Future Prospects

FL2609165488 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 26 Sep 88

["Text" of Episcopal Conference of Haiti statement]

[Text] Bishops of Haiti issue statement regarding their impressions of events on 17 September 1988:

On 17 September 1988, the people awakened to find another government in power in Haiti. During the past 2 years and 7 months, this kind of thing has happened four [figure as heard] times in our country. We are obliged to ask ourselves: Is this number four to be followed by a bunch of others? Or are the changes that we have been waiting for really beginning? You would say that we have to think a little, to figure out what has really happened, and where this is taking us. What do these events mean? If we want to understand the 17 September event, we must remember the liberation movement of 7 February 1986. Back then, what did the Haitian people want? The Haitian people wanted to live. They wanted freedom to spread, justice to be established, and their rights and dignity to be respected. The people's dream was to be able to build a new society in which everyone could find a job, in which all crimes would be punished as according to the law, in which everyone could have input into the decisions being made, and as to how they wanted the country run.

The Haitian people did not ask for the replacement of only two or three people, but rather that there be a change in the way the country was run. But what did we see? The masses' problem is not their problem! Nothing was done to give the people justice. The Haitian people's basic demands were scorned. Instead of changing the way the country was run, it was buttressed even further. In order to accomplish this, the same old people were kept in the same old positions. The people who had been thrown out were put back into their old positions. Everything was to remain the same as it had been.

On 4 December 1987, the Episcopal Conference [CEH] declared: The destruction and killing is increasing daily. The crimes we see being committed now are a thousand times uglier than those that were committed before. Our country is finding out how the Master Brains [preceding two words in English] are capable of organizing themselves in order to create terror.

Back when we said that, we thought that we had reached the bottom of the hole. But after seeing what happened during the week of 11 September, we saw that the situation had become even worse than before. That was the first time we had ever seen a church burned, in Haiti, while a mass was in progress. And three people were burned to death! That was the first time ever in Haiti that they stabbed a pregnant woman, wounding even the child in her womb. That was the first time ever in Haiti that we saw people fearlessly enter a hospital with weapons, seeking to finish off a mother, probably to prevent her from talking because what she might say could cause certain people problems. All these things give us the right to say, without fear of committing an error, that the 17 September events are of value only if the people who effected them really, truly, want to put an end to this type of activity—if they want to stop repression, not permit any authority to commit abuses, combat corruption, dispense impartial justice to all, and respect human rights, the freedoms of speech and assembly.

Where do the Haitian people want these events to lead? The Haitian people are struggling in order for things to change. What path should be taken in order to receive satisfactory results? We think there are two things that must be done, together. One is to use all necessary means to uproot this business of macoutes. The other is to set up a program to save the masses who are drowning in poverty.

What does this mean? It means that all the weapons that are still in the hands of the macoutes must be collected. Next, all those who over the past 30 years worked for the dictatorship—and, who, once it had secured power, helped it remain—should not be working for the government.

That is the best way to make the people of Haiti trust you. That trust will help them overcome their anxiousness regarding their lives and their property.

To disarm the macoutes is one thing; but also, the courts must be organized so that proper justice can be administered to the Haitian people. The Haitian people will not resort to destructiveness if they are given a means of obtaining justice whenever they deserve it. When victims ask for justice and get no answer, they feel like seeking revenge. That is why we are now seeing a few acts of vengeance which greatly resemble what the executioners used to do in the past. We will never stop seeking justice because we want to end the vicious circle of hatred and vengeance, and we would like for everyone to acknowledge and respect the dignity of every human being because every human being is made in the image of God.

As for the program to save the masses of which we spoke, this is something that should be started immediately. This business of obtaining money to enable the masses to survive while simultaneously running the country—what people with formal education call "the economy"—is on its last legs. Never before has the economy sunk so low. We lack roads, and the roads we do have are in need of repair. Illness is ravaging the population. The country is falling apart more and more quickly from day to day. To boot, Hurricane Gilbert came through and made things even worse in the south, the southeast, and the Grand Anse.

After thinking about all these problems, we felt we had to speak directly to all Haitians and say to them: Don't treat this movement as a joke because if it is well directed, according to the principles of the Gospel and the teachings of the church on society, we might attain real salvation.

The current juncture is extremely serious. Please! Listen to our cries. You who are responsible for this country, we pray you, please, begin to establish true order in the public administrations. This true reform should be based on competency and honesty, in order to permit the community to progress.

You who began the 17 September movement, we have heard the statements you have made, and we are attentively watching your actions. It is as the guardians of God's people that we are asking you to buttress the good results that the liberation movement has brought to the Haitian people—but please, don't let things go to your head. Maintain your discipline and wisdom. In this way, you will progress further in what is to the advantage of the entire community, without seeking to satisfy any personal interests.

You, organizations in foreign countries, we ask you to continue to give Haiti the help you are in the habit of giving already. But, upon looking at the current situation, we ask you to give even more help, in order for the Haitian people to progress faster in development.

After crying out for help here on earth, we are sending up a special prayer to God. He has always walked alongside his people. Several times already he has made us feel his presence here at our side. With all our trust, let us turn our eyes toward God. With that same trust, we are asking God's people to pray to the Lord God for those who have died, for those who are wounded, for those who are crying, and for those who are fighting for our country to return to the path of serenity, justice, and love.

We are asking the Virgin Mary to help us, she whom we call the mother of perpetual aid.

This statement is from the CEH, issued on 24 September 1988. [signed] Msgr Francois Gayot, archbishop of Cap Haitien, president of the CEH; Msgr Francois Wolf Ligonde, archbishop of Port-au-Prince, who is on a pastoral mission; Msgr Leonard Laroche, bishop of Hinche, vice-president of the CEH; Msgr Emmanuel Constant, bishop of Gonaives; Msgr Joseph Lafontant, auxiliary bishop of Port-au-Prince and secretary general of the CEH; Msgr Willy Romelus, bishop of Jeremie; Msgr Alix Verrier, bishop of Les Cayes; Msgr Louis Kebreau, auxiliary bishop of Port-au-Prince, who is currently on a pastoral mission; Msgr Frantz Colimon, bishop of Port-de-Paix, who is on a pastoral mission; Msgr Guire Poulard, bishop of Jacmel.

Father Aristide Surfaces, Said in Poor Health

FL2609194188 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1653 GMT 25 Sep 88

[Reports by Soleil mobile units; monitored in progress]

[Text] [Reporter Marcus from Mobile Unit 19]...more than 3,000 of the faithful and fans of Father Jean Bertrand Aristide have arrived to ask the Salesian Order hierarchy for an explanation in connection with the rumor that Father Aristide is to be transferred to Canada. [Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole at 1300 GMT on 23 September quotes Marcel Mondesir, representative of the St. Jean Bosco church, as telling reporters: "Father Aristide is alive but we could just as well say he is one of the living dead because his morale is zero. He can't think, he can't eat, and he can't sleep. Why? Because he is holding a sentence in his hands. He has a document that they are demanding he sign so that he can leave Haiti in 10 days."]

This rumor is false. Father Jacques Mesidor, head of the Salesian Order, has already confirmed it. There was a cry of apotheosis, a cry of joy from thousands of lungs, crying "long live Father Aristide" when Aristide appeared on the balcony looking out over the Salesian Order's premises at St. Jean Bosco Church in Petion-Ville.

It is difficult to find words to describe this atmosphere. Mobile unit 15 is at the heart of the action.

[Mobile Unit 15, in Creole] Thank you, Mobile 19. The group of young people arrived at the St. Jean Bosco courtyard. They got on their knees and began praying and asking where Father Aristide was. The head of the Salesian Order left to bring Father Aristide, who is sick. His health is not too good. Father Aristide appeared to address the crowd, but the people were praying, with tears in their eyes, and Father Aristide was overcome himself, and began crying too, and was unable to address the crowd just then. He had to be helped back inside.

Marcus, everyone is still praying in the courtyard at St. Jean Bosco Church in Petion-Ville. They are being very patient and waiting to hear a little something from Father "Titide." They want him to tell them how he is, how his health is, what he is planning to do, and so forth. The people, Marcus, are inside the courtyard waiting for Father Aristide to say something.

There are also a few big political figures present who came to witness this procession. Among them is Louis Dejoie, leader of the PAIN [National Agricultural and Industrial Party]. We also see some foreign journalists covering this event of Sunday, 25 September.

Addresses Procession

FL2609213888 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Yesterday, 2,000 to 3,000 of the faithful cheered Father Jean Bertrand Aristide here in Port-au-Prince, at the end of a procession during which they were demanding that he not be sent abroad as had been rumored. [passage omitted]

Father Aristide waved at the faithful and in a weak tone of voice said a few words. Let's listen:

[Begin Aristide recording] [applause] Thank you. I (?understand) the gesture, and I hope that when the day comes, I will say a little more. Continue your work. Good luck. The work has just begun. The cleanup has just...[voice breaks] begun. God is with you. The people who have fallen are with you. Do not be discouraged. The day will come when we will go forward together. Good luck. In the name of the father, and of the son, and of the Holy Ghost, amen. [end recording] [passage omitted]

University Head Urges Support for Government

FL2609215488 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Professor Roger Gaillard on Friday was designated by the members of Feneh [National Federation of Haitian Students] to replace University of Haiti Director Jean-Baptiste Romain, who was removed. Mr Gaillard has now commented on the situation in Haiti. He feels the Haitian people are carrying out a true change like 7 February, and he invited Haitian intellectuals to support this movement

[Begin Gaillard recording] The current situation in Haiti? Well, I share the opinion of many people, of most of the people. We have the impression that we are witnessing the dawn of a new Haiti. [passage omitted]

We are perhaps just now carrying out a true 7 February. I think that on 7 February, 2 years ago, the Haitian people caught a glimpse of a dream, a plan for a more just society, in which people would be fed and educated, and where there would be no more fear. People caught a glimpse of the emerging profile of such a society and believed it was within reach. However, in a few weeks, a few months, they discovered they were wrong. The project dissipated. However, I think that the dream, this idea, this image of another Haiti, of a different society, continued to inhabit the imagination, the consciousness, of us Haitians. Now here anew we are given the possibility to build a new Haiti (?drawing inspiration from) the image of 2 years ago. I believe that responsible intellectuals, despite the personal risks that might be involved—for the battle will be difficult—despite these risks, Haiti's progressive intellectuals should support the current movement. I myself am doing so in full awareness and with full confidence. [end recording] [passage omitted]

New Mayor in Capital; New Public Prosecutor

FL2609212188 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The ceremony to swear in Mrs Carmen Christophe, who was named mayor of Port-au-Prince Friday evening by presidential decree, did not take place as scheduled this morning at the Law Courts because the head [not further identified] of the Department of the Public Prosecutor is being sworn in today. The civil court of Port-au-Prince will have a new representative at the Department of the Public Prosecutor. [passage omitted]

St Lucia

Official Denies Police Chief Replacement

FL2609225988 Bridgetown CANA in English 2211 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] Castries, St. Lucia, Sept 26, CANA—A senior government official here on Monday denied weekend newspaper reports that an Englishman, Barnard Neville Humphries, will replace St. Lucia Police Commissioner Cuthbert Phillips, who the press said is to be removed from office.

"Humphries, a British technical cooperation officer is here purely in an advisory capacity, and not to assume responsibilities as commissioner of police," the official told CANA.

The CRUSADER newspaper, organ of George Odlum's opposition Progressive Labour Party, published the sotry as speculation continued as to the contents of the report of a two-man commission of inquiry into the police force, which has been plagued by in-fighting. The report is now in the hands of the prime minister, John Compton, who is currently abroad on government business.

The CRUSADER quoted Commissioner Phillips as insisting that no one has formally informed him that he is being replaced—though it is widely rumoured that Humphries' appointment will be effective October 1, 1988.

Asked if he was philosophical about the possibility of his imminent dismissal, the commissioner told the paper: "One cannot be philosophical about being dismissed if one does not know the reasons for dismissal. Anywhere in the world I go, everyone will want to know why I am no longer the commissioner of police for St. Lucia. My whole career is at stake," he said.

According to the CRUSADER there is uneaseness in the police force springing from the knowledge that this proposed personnel change will be the first in a series recommended in the report, which has been in the hands of the prime minister for close to three weeks. The report

followed a probe by former Trinidad and Tobago's Attorney General Karl Hudson-Phillips and ex-Police Commissioner Eustace Bernard.

Trinidad and Tobago

NAR Expels Political Leader, 2 Ministers

FL2609200288 Bridgetown CANA in English 2200 GMT 25 Sep 88

[By Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Sept 25, CANA—Trinidad and Tobago's ruling National Alliance for Reconstruction (NAR) on Sunday expelled, with immediate effect, three previously suspended ministers including former deputy political leader, Basdeo Panday. The NAR National Council accepted proposals for expulsion from the party's disciplinary committee, which found Panday and two other ministers, Kelvin Ramnath, and Trevor Sudama, guilty on two charges. The two charges were formation of Club 88 without permission of the party and failing to follow National Council directives.

The committee's recommendations went to the NAR's National Executive on Friday night and were accepted Sunday by the party's second highest decision-making body, the National Council. NAR Party Chairman Senator Herbert Atwell told reporters that the expulsion was with immediate effect as the adoption of the decision by the NAR annual conference next month was a mere technicality. The conference is scheduled for October 23. "The party has taken decisive action. The party is having its annual conference. The party is working in close collaboration with the government," Atwell said.

The three were dismissed under two of the original eight charges levelled against them at a May 15 National Council meeting - the rest being found to be unsubstantiated. The other former minister, suspended on May 15, John Humphrey, was not expelled as the disciplinary committee continued to examine the case laid by his legal counsel. Suspended NAR member, Backbencher Raymond Pallackdharrysingh remains in the party after after the disciplinary committee exonerated him and found the one charge against him could not be substantiated.

The NAR disciplinary resolution accused Panday, Ramnath, Sudama and their supporters of openly aligning themselves to Club 88 and exhibiting "grave indiscipline which can no longer be tolerated by the NAR." The resolution also accused the three NAR members "of displaying contempt for the NAR's Party Constitution and for its rules and regulations" and Club 88 of systematically organising public meetings and maligning the leadership of the NAR. Further, the committee found that Club 88 had carried out plans to destabilise the NAR and sabotage government's efforts abroad, and refused to follow party directives by encouraging a vote against the NAR in last Thursday's local government elections.

The expulsion comes three weeks before Panday and his supporters say they plan to form a breakaway political party under the Club 88 banner they set up after being suspended in May 1988. "The members, their spirits are high in that they want to ensure that the party buttresses the efforts of the government having regard to all of the economic austerity we face, we do not want any divisions, we do not want any factions of the party," Atwell told reporters. "What we want is a cohesive unit moving from strength to strenth," he added. The NAR council also passed a resolution to investigate which NAR counselors had voted against party directives at Thursday's local government elections.

Club 88 supporters took over control in five of the six NAR controlled county councils. Although, there was some heated debate about expelling the new Club 88 county council chairmen, it was decided that there should be an investigation to give legal ground to any proposed expulsion since country council elections are supposed to be by secret ballots. 109 NAR members attended the Sunday National Council session dealing with the disciplining of the three ministers, the investigation at county Council level, and government's economic plans. The expulsion was, in effect, a move by the party to expel the so-called dissidents before they leave next month. Club 88 holds a public meeting to ask its supporters whether to form a separate political party on October 16 - one week before the NAR holds it annual convention.

Turbulence within the 21-month ruling party began in mid-1987 when criticisms of the direction of the party leadershikp erupted in public. Following a series of public accusations and responses, Prime Minister Robinson reshuffled his cabinet, first in November 1987 removing then Works Minister, John Humphrey, and then again in February 1988 removing Panday, then external affairs minister, Ramnath, at the time public utilities minister, and his junior finance minister, Trevor Sudama. The four and Pallackdharrysingh had faced suspension and disciplinary action in May 1988. They formed Club 88 which continued to criticise the leadership of Prime Minister Robinson and the direction of the NAR.

On Thhursday, Club 88 had its first official victory seizing local government county council control from the NAR in council chairman elections. In some of the Thursday voting, NAR and Club 88 members had admitted to voting with the official opposition People's National Movement (PNM) against other NAR counselors.

PRI Leader Comments on Need for Change

FL2709022988 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2242 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Sep (NOTIMEX)—PRI Secretary General Manuel Camacho Solis today asked for profound changes within the ruling party to restore the political practices that characterized the PRI in its finest hours. Appealing to all members of the PRI, which has been in power for over 60 years, Camacho Solis noted that internal changes should get rid of bureaucracy, arrogance, and corruption.

Speaking during a regular meeting of the PRI National Council held at the PRI's old Plutarco Elias Calle Auditorium, Camacho Solis explained that, of course, these changes should strengthen the party; they should not be hasty, unclear, or uncoordinated because this might weaken the party. The PRI will not change its path, which is the path of the Mexican revolution, Camacho Solis warned. He added that the PRI members know that a good part of the change begins with a process to rescue the revolutionary legacy rooted in the nation's collective consciousness. Camacho Solis stated that a profound reconstruction of the chain of command must be promoted, and the party must return to its grassroots. Above all, bureaucratic approaches that translate into ordering people around without providing a reason for doing so must be changed.

He stressed that PRI members also know that it will not be enough to restore the best of our political traditions. The new times require additional, daring decisions that will match society's new aspirations. These decisions must activate the organization at all levels and make it possible to establish an internal dialogue in which self-criticism can be conducted on a constructive basis.

Addressing PRI followers headed by national party leader Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, as well as labor, peasant, and popular sectors, Camacho Solis warned that the party has to recruit the best among the young and to employ modern means that will make it possible to feel the pulse of public opinion for use in political action. The PRI has to come up with a media message that will guarantee an effective policy for the masses. He said that the main goal will be to regroup the grassroots organizations in the cities and in the countryside so that they may be the link between what the population feels, hopes for, and demands, and the political orientation of the PRI's actions.

Camacho Solis added that the strength of the PRI's sectors and society's complexity requires flexible formulas that will help to incorporate social groups with fresh goals. We must rescue our best policies from the past and build new ones, he said.

Further on, he made it clear that considering the country's new conditions, it will not be possible to attract everyone. We are not interested in that nor does that suit us. We want to attract those who are convinced that there must be more justice and a greater ability to see to the needs of the minorities.

Camacho Solis said that the PRI wants to recruit those who truly believe in freedoms and are ready to defend them. We want people to join us who are aware that under the current international conditions Mexico cannot spread out and will have to wage an intelligent battle to occupy a bigger place in the world's economy and reduce sacrifices at home. Camacho Solis asserted that the PRI wants to draw people to it who believe that it is imperative to protect and to defend our sovereignty, strengthen our identity, respect our regional plurality, and enrich our ethnic diversity. We want, he said, to attract those who have built the basic structure of our party and our system; we want the coming together of interests, an amalgamation with which we will guarantee the stability and capacity necessary to make decisions.

He stressed that he was not proposing setting aside the pragmatic thinking that has been the essence of the party's political strengths and which has made it possible for us to speak to all political positions and negotiate with all, finding points of convergence in very complex conflicts, reducing differences, and reaching consensus. He said that the idea is not to abandon this pragmatism because, like others, we could end up thinking that we are the only ones who are right. We do not want to abandon this pragmatism, he repeated, because it would be absolutely presumptuous to think that in the present world and Mexican conditions, anyone might have a blueprint for all change.

He emphasized that he was convinced that without the PRI's strength democratic will, and pragmatism, it would be impossible to direct Mexico's political process toward a stronger democracy. He declared that the PRI is going to play a fundamental role in Mexico's political process. We have to prepare for that, he said, because we still have a long way to go to adapt, activate, make cohesive, and start moving. With the participation of all sectors, we will be ready to become a modern political party with an intensive internal life, a party that will have an ongoing dialogue with society and always represent the interests of the popular majorities and the nationalist sectors.

Our line is that of the Mexican revolution. Our line is national democratic freedoms, and social justice. Our method will be unity for change, Camacho Solis concluded.

Cuauhtemoc Cardenas on Economy, Other Issues

PA2609213588 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 22 Sep 88 pp 1, 9

["Part one" of "text" of "exclusive" interview with Cuauhtemoc Cardenas, former presidential candidate of the National Democratic Front, by Guillermo Almeyra—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Almeyra: Who do you think will pay for the redistribution of resources without which one cannot raise the standard of living, culture, and democracy, inasmuch as all citizens should be treated equal?

Cardenas: The entire population must make a great effort. One of the great reforms that must be carried out is deep fiscal reform. Mexico's distribution of wealth is among the most unjust. In 1982, a little less than 50 percent of the GNP corresponded to the working sector; in 1988, it did not reach 40 percent, and capital increased its participation to over 60 percent. Therefore, we must achieve one of the expressions of democracy for which we are struggling: a more just distribution of wealth. This cannot be achieved without deep fiscal reform and compliance with the Constitution. In other words, all Mexicans have a right to employment. With this reform, programs of economic progress can be carried out and all forms of self-employment and democratic participation—such as social ownership, and cooperatives—can be encouraged, and communal lands can be strengthened. The agrarian reform strengthens communal lands as an economic unit and a social unit to develop agroindustries; with the participation of the communal lands, the peasants can participate in the marketing, transportation, industrialization, and storage of their products, as is the case in all parts of the world.

Almeyra: To do this, there will have a to be a deep democratization of the state organizations to prevent corruption and tax evasion organized from above, or to facilitate credit to the peasants....

Cardenas: There are some basic demands in this field; the essential one throughout the country being a demand for more democracy. This demand is directly associated with a struggle against corruption. In Mexico, this is a struggle of the revolution; that is, the people must participate in the adoption of great political and economic decisions, and thus will be able to prevent the deviation of fiscal resources by corruption and ensure they reach the social groups they should be reaching. [passage omitted]

Almeyra: If Mexico suspends payment of the debt or achieves a moratorium or any similar measure, how would the resources allotted for payment of the debt be used? Would this be left in the hands of bankers, the same ones who exported capital and created the structural situation responsible for the tremendous Mexican debt? Would these resources be used to to promote the domestic market, social development, and the creation of employment?

Cardenas: A major economic recession began in Mexico in 1982; despite the growth, social conditions have not improved. All resources are being used to pay the debt interest.

We have insisted on suspending payment of the foreign debt. We believe one must negotiate to find new conditions for complying with our commitments. Petroleum exports are being used to pay for the debt. This has led to a an irrational actions which are very risky for the country's immediate future.

Mexico has mainly exported crude oil, thus wasting enormous amounts of gas. The world's petroleum reserves have been estimated to last, at most, 40 years. Therefore, it is important to try to extend the lifespan of Mexico's petroleum reserves. We should especially export petroleum derivatives and petrochemicals. Besides, exporting crude oil helps lead to large profits for people closely linked to top government officials.

We also feel the conditions for our payment [of the foreign debt] would improve if there was more of an incentive. Banks are insured against losses, and even though we pay over $70 billion in interest, the $110 billion debt has increased. We have not yet made bankers recognize their share of responsibility for the debt. They were fully aware of our economy's condition, and yet they issued us loans knowing full well that we would be unable to repay those loans. The foreign debt should be addressed as a political issue, not just an economic one.

The Mexican Government has systematically refused to announce the make up of the foreign debt [and the amount of] interest and commissions. We need to fully know the makeup of the foreign debt to develop a detailed plan. We believe the debt could be negotiated with other countries facing similar problems, but that is something the Mexican Government has systematically refused to do. By negotiating, we could obtain conditions that would help our economy and allow us to obtain resources for economic growth. We could obtain a new payment deadline and conditions in order to carry out development programs.

Petricioli on Upcoming IMF, World Bank Meeting

PA2609191788 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 22 Sep 88 pp 1-A, 10-A

["Core of interview" with Mexican Finance and Public Secretary Gustavo Petricioli by EXCELSIOR reporter Jaime Hernandez in Madrid, Spain; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Hernandez] Mr Secretary, what are you seeking; what will the Mexican delegation's objectives be at the upcoming meeting of the IMF and World Bank [WB] in Berlin?

[Petricioli] It will be very important at the Berlin meeting of the IMF and the WB to review or analyze the world' overall economic, financial, and commercial situation. It will also be important to see what the outlook is for next year and to generally envision what the situation will be in the medium term—which means an analysis will be made regarding the situation in all areas, not just regarding the foreign debt. Instead, topics such as trade and economic growth of the highly industrialized nations will also be discussed. The idea is to determine if they will suffer recession, inflation, etc.

In addition, it is worthwhile to see what role the Latin American countries, including Mexico, play and can play within this context of what has happened and can

happen. Of course, at this meeting, we must voice our clear dissatisfaction over what has happened so far. We want to present our views on the changes or modifications we require and this could improve the situation in our countries.

We have observed that the outlook for the next years is favorable for the industrialized nations. I think the EEC countries, Japan, and the United States may have average growth rates of approximately, or over, 4 percent, under stable conditions. These countries do not seem concerned about inflation. That outlook offers us an opportunity to increase our trade with those nations.

Within this context, we want to avoid a further deterioration in the exchange relationship because those countries want the products we make under good terms. However, we are noticing several obstacles such as the real risk of interest rates' increasing. We are noticing some protectionist policies by the highly industrialized countries and a decrease in the prices of some products which are fundamental for us, such as the price of oil. Of course, another obstacle is the foreign debt.

[Hernandez] Judging by all that has happened in Mexico during this 6-year period, we could talk of the long night of a difficult day. Has this situation perilously reduced the Mexican Government's operating margin? Has it cornered the government by hampering its abilities of being understood by its interlocutors and removing the topic of the foreign debt from the strictly bilateral field?

[Petricioli] No, Mexico has had to be the pioneer in renegotiating the foreign debt. Mexico has begun this entire process of renegotiations, restructurings, new paths, etc. I think the example we have given of internal efforts gives us a moral quality, or moral authority to offer proposals for ourselves and the rest of the Latin American countries.

Mexico has earned respect, chiefly for President Miguel de la Madrid. He has made very serious and timely proposals. I think this allows us to advance in solving our own problems. I do not think we are cornered. [passage omitted]

Jan-Aug Government Revenues Show Increase

PA2609180588 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] The Finance and Public Credit Secretariat reported that the federal government received a total of 46.3 trillion pesos in revenues between January and August 1988. This amount represents a 4.2-percent increase and surpasses estimated growth rate figures for this period by 3.8 percent.

The secretariat attributed this increase to behavior observed in the nonoil sector, which showed a 19.1-percent actual increase in revenues. Meanwhile, oil revenues showed a 15.8-percent decrease, which comes as a result of the drop in international oil prices.

In addition, the secretariat reported that the amount collected from companies' income tax payments showed a 21.4-percent increase. The opening of the nation's economy to foreign trade resulted in a 6-percent increase in value added tax revenues.

The secretariat's report concluded that this year's federal government revenues have shown some very positive trends thus far. Despite the drop in international oil prices, this years' revenues growth is 4 percent greater than that for the same period in 1987.

Democratic Party President, Candidate Resign

PA2209150088 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 14 Sep 88 pp 1-A, 28-A

[Report by J. Noe Hernandez]

[Excerpts] The Mexican Democratic Party (PDM) reported yesterday that its president, Ignacio Gonzalez Gollaz, resigned from his post after the recent electoral campaign and that Gumersindo Magana Negrete, the former presidential candidate of the "Red Rooster" party [nickname for the PDM], had also resigned.

Acting PDM President Emilio Gonzalez Marquez and PDM spokesman Jesus Hernandez Barbosa said in a news conference that both leaders resigned for "personal reasons," but they added that Gonzalez Gollaz had resigned from his post "but not from the party." [passage omitted]

Gonzalez Marquez said that the modernization of the PDM will be geared to attaining change through peaceful means and electoral restructuring. The party will also struggle for a holistic and humanistic democracy that follows a social christian philiosophy. [passage omitted]

The new PDM leader stated that the party will not enter alliances because alliances should only be entered into if they improve Mexican society and make it more just. He added that presently changes in Mexican society are only dreams and not a reality that responds to the country's current demands.

There is a possibility of entering an alliance with another organization eventually, but that is to be decided by the party's national committee after studies and a party poll have been conducted on the feasibility of such a coalition, he said. [passage omitted]

Costa Rica

Hospital, Nicaraguan Aid to FMLN Viewed

PA2609230288 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1855 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Commentary by Margarita Morales]

[Text] The news that has caused more stir in Nicaragua is the discovery of the existence of a shelter for the wounded in Costa Rica. This has become a new weapon for the Sandinists to intensify their slander campaign against our country. What is more significant is that this confirms what has always been said: In democratic regimes, it is impossible to keep some facts from being disclosed. This does not happen in left-wing regimes since they own the media and the minds of the newsmen. Certainly the Sandinists would not waste this opportunity to protest to try to regain solidarity with some democratic governments that have forsaken the Nicaraguan Government cause. The Sandinists appear to be the ones attacked, and they are accusing our government of violating the Esquipulas II agreement by allowing medical assistance to some wounded people.

If this action is a violation of the peace plan, then there is no doubt the Sandinists are also violating the peace plan by allowing FMLN rebels inside Nicaragua. It has been confirmed that there are many places in Nicaragua where members of that left-wing group are resting. Note the word resting, since those staying at the many houses assigned to them by the Sandinists are not wounded. It is well known that all Nicaraguan hospitals provide medical attention to wounded FMLN guerrillas. Who criticizes this? Where are the democratic governments of the world? No one can doubt that if wounded people have been given attention in our country, it has only been done for humanitarian reasons, just as has been done for EPS soldiers. No one doubts that FMLN guerrillas are receiving medical attention in Nicaragua. This occurs because the FMLN and the Sandinists share the same ideologies and because this is another way to help oust the government of Jose Napoleon Duarte in El Salvador.

It is also well known that the clandestine FMLN station Radio Venceremos facilities are located near the government-seized San Antonio Sugar Mill. Is this not a violation to the Esquipulas II agreements? Why are there these kinds of attacks against a democratic government? The problem with our northern neighbors is that they want to put up a smoke screen to keep the world's attention off the existing repression and the continuous human rights violations. Our northern neighbors also want to keep people from noticing the hunger Nicaraguans are experiencing. The Sandinists want to appear to be the victims.

If Costa Rica has taken in human beings needing medical attention, this has not been done to violate the Esquipulas II agreements, much less to create problems for the northern region. This has been done because these Nicaraguans have entered our country as civilians seeking aid, which we cannot deny to them.

So remember, Sandinists, that people who live in glass houses should not throw stones. Everyone is aware that in your territory the FMLN guerrillas receive medical attention in addition to other kinds of assistance.

El Salvador

Rebel Ambush Kills 11 CEL Guards, Wounds 16

PA2409213088 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Coprefa report]

[Excerpt] Eleven security agents of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commision, CEL, were killed and 16 were wounded as a result of an ambush carried out by terrorists in Sitio Viejo Canton, Ilobasco jurisdiction, Cabanas Department.

According to reports, the incident occurred at 1800 yesterday when the victims were returning to their headquarters after providing protection for CEL workers who are repairing damage caused by FMLN subversive groups on towers and power lines in that area.

Those killed were identified as Subsergeant Miguel Angel de Paz Alfaro, driver; Sebastian Ramos Hernandez; Felipe de Jesus Contreras; Juan Quezada Paredes; Jose Antonio Escobar Arias; Eduardo Azoras Ramos; Jose Jeimer Gonzalez Lopez; Orlando Garcia Ayala; Jose Isaias Alas Castro; Jose Rene Alfaro Orellana; and Luis Manuel Miranda Saravia.

The wounded were assisted by soldiers who arrived at the site and transported them in helicopters to a hospital center in San Salvador.

In another action, one terrorist was killed and three were wounded following a clash with soldiers of the 1st Infantry Brigade, who were combing the area near the Buena Vista farm, Ayutuxtepeque jurisdiction, San Salvador Department. Troops confiscated one M-16 and one G-3 rifle, as well as other war materiel.

Another extremist was killed in a clash with units of the Oromontique Battalion of the 6th Infantry Brigade near La Esperanza farm, Tejaplan jurisdiction, Usulutan Department.

The Army seized an M-16 rifle and other equipment at the site.

Meanwhile, the Atlacatl Battalion reported that two FMLN rebels were wounded yesterday in an armed clash in Loma La Mora, San Fernando jurisdiction, Chalatenango Department. The rebels fled, leaving behind an M-16 rifle and other war materiel.

Terrorist groups also set fire to some ANTEL [National Administration for Telecommunications] equipment at installations in Antiguo Cuscatlan, 6 km south of San Salvador.

According to further reports, the Army inflicted 45 casualties on the FMLN. The Armed Forces Joint Staff reported that 19 FMLN rebels were killed and 26 were wounded during various clashes with Army units between 17 and 24 September. The Joint Staff added that the Army seized 15 high-caliber rifles, 2 pistols, 18 fragmentation grenades, 35 booby traps, 21 sticks of TNT, 8,500 cartridges of various calibers, and large quantities of material for manufacturing explosives. The Army reported that 23 of its soldiers were killed and 48 others were wounded as a result of clashes with terrorist groups around the country. [passage omitted]

FMLN Claims 34 Casualties

PA2509015588 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 25 Sep 88

[Report on FMLN "war bulletin"—date and place not given]

[Text] On 23 September at 1900, FMLN rebel forces carried out the successful "Death to the Assassins of Our People" operation, which consisted of a successful offensive to annihilate troops of the criminal National Police. The FMLN war bulletin states that the National Police troops were guarding the repair work being done to electric power towers that were sabotaged by our forces. The troops were traveling in a military truck that was destroyed by three powerful boobytraps detonated in Sitio Viejo Canton in Ilobasco. As a result of this successful ambush, 12 policemen were killed, 22 were wounded, and the military truck was completely destroyed. We repeat: 12 killed, and 22 wounded—a total of 34 casualties—and the truck was completely destroyed.

The war bulletin adds that these 34 casualties were evacuated in several Army helicopters and military vehicles that arrived quickly on the scene.

The FMLN Command and Central Front advises our people that those policemen who were annihilated were among those who killed the Swiss theologian and his two companions in Las Flores, Ilobasco, Cabanas Department.

FMLN Increases Toll Count

PA2609130288 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] Regarding the successful annihilation ambush in Ilobasco, Cabanas Department, our Central Front comrades confirm that the casualties inflicted on the National Police totaled 40, including 18 dead and 22 wounded.

We had reported 34 casualties—12 dead and 22 wounded—in our preliminary report. We confirm today that we inflicted 40 casualties on the murderous National Police forces in the area of Ilobasco, Cabanas. These forces took part in the murder of Swiss geologist [as heard] (Juris Schell).

In addition, this annihilation ambush called "Death to the Assassins" has been our revolutionary army's immediate reaction to the killing of 10 peasants in San Vicente by the dictatorship's forces. With this action, [words indistinct] not a single crime by the dictatorship will fail to receive condemnation, repudiation, and a just response from the people and their armed wing.

Rebel 'War Bulletin' on El Aguacate Attack

PA2509033488 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0040 GMT 25 Sep 88

["War Bulletin No 3" issued by the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front of the FMLN on 24 September—place not given]

[Text] As we reported on Thursday, 23 September [date as heard], FMLN forces attacked the Morazan Battalion, which was defending the military base and communications center of El Aguacate, Corinto jurisdiction, Morazan Department. As a result of this successful attack, an operation called "Everybody To Fight; Death to the Christian Democratic Dictatorship," our militant fighters attacked and annihilated the artillery section of the Morazan Battalion and other forces of the same battalion, inflicting 63 casualties, with 20 killed and 43 wounded. Lieutenant Jose Carlos Larios was killed in the attack.

Our forces seized a large quantity of war materiel: 5 M-16 rifles, [words indistinct] combat gear, 4 LAW M-72 rocket launchers, 1 81-mm mortar, 40 grenades for this mortar, 1 M-79 grenade launcher, 1 PRC-77 communications radio, and 20 backpacks.

We advise all our people, the FMLN command, and militants that in this successful operation—"Everybody To Fight; Death to the Christian Democratic Dictatorship"—seven courageous companions gave up their lives. They were: Giovanni, Nazareth, Matias, Heriberto, Arnulfo, Aurelio, and [name indistinct]. They are heroes who exemplify our victory. These heroes of El Aguacate died fighting for the fatherland, and they fought for victory. They were exemplary figures in our revolutionary army and carried out the most daring deeds. These are the men who penetrated what the Yankee advisers considered an inpenetrable military fortress, protected by barbed wire, a concrete and stone wall, mine fields, and a well designed security system. They showed their revolutionary morale, discipline, readiness to fight, and strength to win. These heroes are today the symbol of shame of the Yankee advisers, Colonels Rene Emilio Ponce, Vargas, and Blandon. They did away with the Yankee arrogance. With their attack on the Morazan Battalion, the heroes of El Aguacate are the symbol of victory. The heroes of El Aguacate are

the symbol of courage and determination. Our forces penetrated the military base, attacked all the positions, and retreated without the Morazan Battalion being able to prevent it.

The historic response of the Armed Forces was evident the following day when it displayed its fury and impotence, using the Air Force to deploy its airborne troops and using tons of explosives and bullets. They used two A-37 aircraft, nine helicopters, two [words indistinct] aircraft, and a C-47 aircraft. Neither the Yankee strategy nor its weapons can ever halt the advance, courage, and determination of the men of the Salvadoran people. The heroes of El Aguacate represent the banner of victory.

[Signed] Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front
24 September 1988

Nicaragua

New Visa Restrictions for U.S. Diplomats

PA2709032288 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Sep 88 p 8

[Excerpt] Through sources connected with the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, it was learned today that as a consequence of the U.S. Embassy refusing to grant 60 visas requested by Daniel Ortega for his family, government officials, and bodyguards, U.S. Embassy diplomats will now receive different treatment.

The problems created by the Tunnermann incident affected all Nicaraguans when U.S. consular services, with the exception of those for humanitarian cases, were halted in Nicaragua.

As of today, no U.S. diplomat who travels abroad for any reason will be able to return to Nicaragua using his existing visa. Instead, U.S. diplomats will be required to apply for new visas at a Nicaraguan consulate abroad, and the processing may take up to 3 weeks, if granted.

The first U.S. diplomat to suffer the restriction will be Mr Leonard himself, who is the commercial attache and is in the United States on business. He will not be able to return to Nicaragua until the Nicaraguan Consulate in Washington grants him a visa when he eventually requests it. [passage omitted]

Panama

Details of U.S.-Planned 'Psychological' Operation

PA2709034588 Panama City Televisora National in Spanish 2358 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Report on news conference held by Attorney General Carlos Villalaz, Assistant Attorney General Mario Ballesteros, Panama Defense Forces (FDP) G-2 Lieutenant Colonel Guillermo Wong, and National Investigations Department (DENI) Director Lieutenant Colonel Nivaldo Madrinan with local and international reporters on 26 September; place not given—passages in quotation marks recorded; dates as heard]

[Text] [Wong] "We want to make it clear that this has been a well-planned psychological operation. It was planned by the U.S. Government, by President Reagan's government, and Assistant Secretary of State Abrams. This plan that we have discovered, and for which several people have been arrested, comes from the group that we call the boys in the club [los muchachos del club]. We have arrested Sanchez Pena, Mr Worrell, Mr Torres Mesa, and Mr Adames Aparicio. Mr Junior Echevers is wanted, but is still at large.

"All this is a continuing operation; they were still carrying out psychological operations and were trying to destroy the state's security. These operations were complemented by the operation that we have called the central operation. From this operation came the acronym MCN, the National Unity Movement. In connection with this we have arrested Julio Chen, Julin Chen, Jorge Chen, and Jorge Ulloa Sanchez.

"On this occasion we have arrested several individuals who are members of the Authentic Panamenist Party [PPA] youth, members of the 16 March Active Movement. All of them have used psychological and disinformation operations. Later, you will be able to verify the truth from the evidence we are going to present, proving that all these individuals were involved in actions against the security of the state.

"It is important to note that all these individuals were discovered because we have been following all their operations. The National Investigations Department and the Defense Forces G-2 have continuously followed up on all these operations. At the present time we have arrested 26 people and I believe there are more people who have fled, some of them to the United States. Some of them are hiding in Panama, we know their names, and we will capture them in the near future.

"We want you to see the psychological contingency plan that they had. Later, Colonel Madrinan will explain the objectives of this plan.

"If you will allow me, I will review the outline that we have here to explain the organization they had. The plan was well thought out and they had been implementing it these past months.

"The basic organization is in Washington with [former FDP Lieutenant Colonel] Eduardo Herrera, alias Extranjero; and Augusto Villalaz, alias Diplomatico.

"They have a liaison group based in Miami composed of Moises del Rio, alias Pablo Ruiz; Mr Adames Harold de Diego; and Mr Echevers [words indistinct].

"In Panama we have Fred Boyd, Alberto Conte, Huberto Reynolds, and Ricardo Guardia. They controlled the movement here in Panama. It also involved the PPA youth. In Panama, their operations were subdivided: (Vladimir Dimov) whose aliases are Camion and Vladimir; Mr Cucalon, whose aliases are Financiera, [name

indistinct], and Ernesto F.; and Giovanni Carlucci Jr, alias Madera. In the central provinces we have Luis Chen, alias Camion and Ernesto Che.

"This is the organization they had operating in Panama. We have not arrested Messrs Reynolds, Guardia, Cucalon, or (Dimov). However, we know their names, we know where they were, where they had their center of operations, and we know that they violated state security."

[Announcer] Meanwhile, DENI Director Madrinan referred to the same topics, noting:

[Madrinan] "We have proof of imperialism's most reactionary sectors meddling in Panama's domestic affairs. We can tell you today that we seized a plan for psychological operations that responds, step by step, to the U.S. policy of low-intensity warfare. A plan has been implemented for Panama. This plan was drafted by psychological operations experts and it corresponds to—as I have already said—the U.S. policy. This plan was seized and those who were arrested confirmed that they received this plan from Washington and Miami. This plan was to be implemented in Panama by the groups mentioned by Colonel Wong.

"We also have proof that the fugitives in these cases of subversion and disruption of public order, who are in the United States, left Panama without any of the required legal documents. They left Panama from airports that are not the regular and legal terminals through which to exit the country.

"We have proof regarding the people who were involved in these acts—these people who used a country as a bridge. In that country, they got a U.S. visa in 10 minutes.

"The plan included several points. The purpose of this plan was to pressure General Noriega to resign from his military post in late August.

"The psychological objectives of this plan were: to intensify and spread the repudiation of Noriega within the FDP; to intensify and spread the repudiation of Noriega's collaborators by mentioning specific names; to convince Noriega that he had lost FDP support and that his regime was unsustainable; to convince Noriega's Panamanian collaborators that he had lost FDP support and that his regime was unsustainable; to convince foreign governments and Noriega allies, particularly Cuba and Nicaragua, that he had lost FDP support and that his government was unsustainable; to convince governments that were hostile to Noriega, especially Venezuela and Colombia, that he had lost FDP support and that his regime was unsustainable; to convince foreign revolutionary movements that dealt with Noriega, such as the FMLN and the M-19, that he had lost FDP support and that his regime was unsustainable; and to move the anti-Noriega sector within the FDP to support specific actions against Noriega's regime.

"The FDP members, officers, and troops were the targets of this plan. We see how some were taken in by the psychological operations plan. The targets of this plan were Gen Noriega, Noriega's Panamanian collaborators within the FDP, some civilians, foreign governments that are Noriega's allies, foreign governments that are hostile to Noriega, and foreign revolutionary organizations that deal with Noriega. They identified all of Noriega's vulnerabilities, as well as the vulnerabilities of all the targets we have already mentioned.

"There were certain themes used in these psychological operations, and the media fell for them many times. This is why we repeatedly asked them not to fall for this misinformation.

"These themes included: By imposing his arbitrary nature and corruption, Noriega is perverting the FDP and promoting the disintegration of that military institution. The FDP have become a mafia that is heading toward disgrace. This is a topic that has been discussed in leaflets and many publications.

"By disrupting the constitutional order at his whim, Noriega is provoking a profound social, economic, and political crisis that is ruining the country. This is done to hide those who are truly responsible for the crisis we are experiencing. The longer Noriega remains in power, the more probable becomes a U.S., Cuban, or Soviet intervention. The domestic and international conflicts provoked by Noriega negatively affect the personal well-being of the FDP members and their families.

"Noriega's fall is inevitable and the FDP should not fall with him. To save the FDP and the Republic of Panama, the FDP must remove Noriega from office. This is why there were siren songs that an internal coup was under way.

"The state security organizations have been following this case for 5 months and we know the fugitives are in the United States. We know where they left from. No one can deny the association of certain U.S. citizens who are involved in this operation with the Panamanian groups that were captured.

"We have the evidence, the weapons, the instruments used for misinformation, the plans, and the maps with the targets for violence. Important people who were going to be kidnapped had also been marked on these maps. They had marked the bridges that were to be destroyed.

"Gentlemen, we know the power of weapons and we know how to use them. We know the damage they can do. Therefore, before there was a violent confrontation between the Panamanian people and their FDP, we went one step ahead of their plans. If arrests were made, it was because we wanted to avoid a confrontation with inexperienced groups that allowed themselves to be used for the personal benefit of those who received, with a siren song, the promise of the Panamanian people's $30

million that Eric Arturo Delvalle was going to use for subversive acts, bloody acts to bathe our people in blood, as in the case of the struggle of our brother countries in Latin and Central America.

"We will not permit that. That is why we decided to go one step ahead and foil these plans that have a certain purpose and that would result in mourning and pain for Panamanian families.

"We have the evidence and those who were arrested were damn well arrested: Alberto Conte, Fred Boyd, and all those people who have been working behind the scenes so Eduardo Herrera and friends can live like kings in the United Statets, so they can live their lives drinking champagne and eating pheasant.

"Eduardo Herrera was dismissed from a diplomatic post for smuggling 40 boxes of whiskey per week into Israel. He is the kind of person protected by the Pentagon and Elliott Abrams. He is Elliott Abrams' hero.

"Theresa Wellington of the [U.S.] Embassy in Mexico, who gave these people—who left Panama for Mexico—their visas in 10 minutes by Abrams' orders, has also become one of our people's enemies."

[Announcer] Following the statements by Lt Col Wong and Lt Col Madrinan, Jose del Carmen Serracin, member of the Authentic Panamenist Party Youth; Giovanni Carlucci, liaison [punto de soporte] for the Panama City area; and Julio Chen, MCN coordinator in the Azuero peninsula and central provinces, made the following statements and publicly confessed their subversive activities:

[Serracin] "My involvement in what has happened in the past few days in Panama was through Mr Ricardo Guardia. He called me on 16 August and asked me to go to Mexico City. He sent me the money for that trip with Mr Fred Boyd. Mr Boyd gave me the money at the Liberty Building across from the University of Panama campus. I did not want to travel alone so I took two PPA youths with me.

"I was given a telephone number to call as soon as I got to Mexico City. I did this and was advised to remain at the hotel and that I would be called back. I was told that I had to travel to Miami. I told them that I did not have a visa to enter Miami and I was told to remain at the hotel and that I would be called back. I got a call from the U.S. Embassy on Friday. I was asked to go to the embassy in Mexico City. My two friends and myself took a taxi to the embassy. We were taken care of by a lady named Theresa Wellington. Fifteen minutes later we had our passports stamped with the visa. We left the embassy and the next day I was on my way to Miami.

"At the Miami Airport I was greeted by a man named Pepito—that was the only name I heard him called while I was there. I have seen him on several occasions here in Panama; however, I do not know his name. He took us to the hotel. I was given my own room and the other two young men were given another room. At approximately 2100, Ricardo Guardia came to see me. He told me that I had been asked to come to Miami because I was going to be introduced to Col Herrera. I was asked whether I wanted the other two youths to meet him also and I said yes. After I talked to Mr Guardia, I introduced him to my two friends. He told me that we would be called on Monday—that would have been 1 September—so we could talk to Mr Herrera.

"On Monday I was told it was impossible for us to meet with Herrera that day. I was told to stay at the hotel and that the meeting would be held on Tuesday. On Tuesday, 2 September, at 1900, two youths picked me up at the hotel. They took me to meet Col Herrera. It was the first time I had ever seen Col Herrera. I had seen his photograph in the newspapers but never in person. We were introduced and he greeted me.

"The first thing he said was that he had talked with Dr Arnulfo Arias on two occasions. Col Herrera also said that during one of those meetings Dr Arias told him that he had provincial leaders and that my name had been mentioned. This is why he sent for me through Mr Ricardo Guardia. He wanted me to serve as a liaison in Panama City for the invasion he was going to launch. I told him I was only the president of the patriotic committee for Panama City and that I would have to discuss this with my party's directorate.

"During the meeting, Col Herrera was accompanied by a blond man with a heavy beard. I had never seen him before. Also present was a man they called Gian Carlo Jr. During the meeting they also talked about other things, like Gian Carlo's plans for the 13th [not further identified] here in Panama. One of the things he wanted to do was attack the Communist Party headquarters near Pribanco [Primer Banco de Ahorros]. The colonel asked him if he had the necessary instruments to carry out such an attack and Gian Carlo said he did. However, Col Herrera said he preferred that such an action not be carried out. He said if things were going to be done they would all be done at the same time.

"We met with Col Herrera for approximately 2 hours. We talked about our country's politics. One of the things he said was that he was struggling to free Panama, organize the National Guard, and handle the administrative aspects of the Defense Forces. He said that he was going to fight for the civilians to run the country. That is what Col Herrera told us. I told him our party was also struggling, that we had participated in the 1984 elections and that those elections had been fraudulent. I told him I would discuss his proposal with the party and that I would answer him later. I was then taken back to the hotel and on Saturday—I think it was 6 September—I flew back to Mexico City. The other two youths flew from Miami to Costa Rica. I flew to Mexico City and then to Panama.

"Once back in Panama, I talked with PPA leaders. I talked to Mr [Guillermo] Endara and explained what had happened. He took the matter up with the National Directorate and a few days later I was told to advise Mr Ricardo Guardia and Mr Herrera that for the past 5 years the party had stated that the elections had been fraudulent and that if they agreed that this was true, then the party would gladly support them. I relayed this answer. However, I have not heard from them accepting the party's stance.

"After I got back from Miami, I was called by Mr Fred Boyd, who gave me some papers. At the bottom of the papers were the initials MCN. I took them and gave them to the youths for them to distribute. Last week, on Wednesday, I received an urgent call from the United States telling me to call the youths and ask them to set up barricades and burn things. I told them I had not received orders from my party. I also told them that they had not said whether they agreed with our party's stance. I did not do what I was asked.

[Reporter] "Mr Serracin, please tell us again who gave you the money.

[Serracin] "Fred Boyd gave me the money to fly to Mexico City.

[Reporter] "How much money were you given?

[Serracin] "I was given $4,000.

[Reporter] "Thank you, Mr Serracin."

[Announcer] Now we will hear the statements of another prisoner, Giovanni Carlucci Jr. He is a member of the disbanded cell.

[Carlucci] "Giovanni Carlucci, identification card [cedula] No 4-143-592.

[Reporter] "Tell us about your participation in this movement that has been disbanded.

[Carlucci] "I was contacted during a trip to Miami. I was asked to participate with them in this matter. I was given $5,000 to cover all my expenses while in Miami. When I got back to Panama I was given $2,000 to buy a fax machine so I could receive messages they were sending from Miami to the various banks. I would also clip news reports and send them to Miami. These were reports on the social, economic, and political situation. That was basically what I did within the movement.

"Do you have any other questions? If you do not, I wish to send a message to the young people of the country.

"Look at yourselves in my mirror. Do not let yourselves be used because of your lack of experience. We are the ones risking everything while others enjoy themselves in Miami. Do not make the same mistake I made. I hope that no one else, because of a lack of experience, will make a mistake like this one.

[Reporter] "Thank you, Mr Carlucci. The next speaker will be Julio Chen Jr. State your name and identification card number.

[Chen] "Good afternoon, my name is Julio Chen, identification card No 6-40-518. I am a Panamanian citizen.

"I would like to say that in June I was invited by former Major del Rio to visit him in Miami. At that time I was invited to join the MCN. I accepted. When we got back to Panama we were given money to buy fax machines. These were distributed in certain areas and were used to remain in contact with them. My other mission was to paint MCN slogans in the area of Chitre and Los Santos.

"I owe my presence here to my responsibility as a father and because I want to tell the people of Panama that we should not head for an armed confrontation, much less bloodshed. We can all contribute to a peaceful solution in Panama. That is all. Thank you.

[Reporter] "Thank you, Mr Chen."

IRHE Union Denies Sabotage, Guerrilla Links

PA2609183688 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1740 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Panama City, 26 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—Spokesmen from the Union of Workers of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification [SITIRHE], one of the most militant labor unions in the country, today denied that its members have carried out any sabotage actions against the power distribution system. They also denied links with the guerrilla groups uncovered last week. SITIRHE spokesman Rodolfo Wynter today told ACAN-EFE that none of its militants or labor leaders has participated in sabotage actions against the [electricity] system, adding that there have been no new arrests as a result of these charges. [passage omitted]

Wynter added that the labor union has no links with the alleged guerrilla groups that are supposedly trying to oust Acting President Manuel Solis Palma and FDP [Panama Defense Forces] Commander Manuel Antonio Noriega. [passage omitted]

Wynter added that the government is trying to blame the labor union for the power outages that have been occurring over the past week. Wynter said that the power outages are caused by a lack of materials, inadequate maintenance of the facilities, and the effects of the rainy season. [passage omitted]

Urges Support

PA2609175188 Panama City Radio Alegre in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Sep 88

["Communique" issued by the Union of Workers of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification "to the people"—date and place not given]

[Text] During these crucial times for the IRHE union, we address you from a nearby location to urge you to give full support to this struggle by the people and working class to defend our rights as workers and citizens. We must warn the public in general, the peasants, students, professionals, workers, housewives, and retirees to not allow themselves to be confused by the disinformation made public on a daily basis and that only seeks to create false and tendentious arguments against our secretary general—Isaac Rodriguez—our directors, representatives from various businesses, and the workers. The goal behind this disinformation is to make it appear as if we were out of touch with the working class by calling us pro-imperialists, seditious politicians, and urban guerrillas—charges that are completely false.

We appreciate the efforts of the conscientious people who are aware of the truth and have their feet firmly planted on the ground, because we have reason on our side. We have called for a dialogue to find a solution and alternatives to protect the property and interests of the organization and its legal representative and director, Lieutenant Colonel Ricardo Garibaldo. As evidence of our willingness to participate in a dialogue, our representatives are negotiating with labor representatives.

We reject and condemn the arbitrary dismissals that have ignored legal procedures and regulations as well as Law No 8 dated 25 February 1975. We call on the public at large to remain united and firm in defense of our organization. We denounce those political appointees who do not work yet are on the payroll, who are not even aware of their responsibilities, and who humiliate the trained technician. We also denounce those who protect these people, who are responsible for the country's social, political, and economic situation.

Panamanians: Just as the humble pay their electricity bills, those citizens who are in a higher economic bracket—whether they have inside connections or not—should meet their commitments and pay their bills rather than seek ways to avoid payment.

Lawyer Seeking Seizure of Delvalle Property

PA2609150788 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 Sep 88 p 1

[Article by Carlos J. Nunez L.]

[Text] Fidel Murgas will file a request today to the appropriate authorities for the legal seizure of Mr Eric A. Delvalle's properties. Mr Delvalle has used money belonging to the Panamanian Government and people, and he is sponsoring bloody and violent subversive actions against the Panamanian people.

The first seizure will be carried out at the Santa Rosa Sugar Mill.

Murgas is a prestigious lawyer who lives in David, Chiriqui, and he leads a popular action movement [not further identified] that seeks to punish people who have destabilized the country in one way or another.

Murgas said that a careful analysis shows that Mr Eric A. Delvalle has violated our national Constitution, the principles of our administration, and the Trade Code.

The seizure of the Santa Rosa Sugar Mill and related properties might allow the Panamanian Government and people to recover the necessary funds to pay the public employees' 13th-month bonus and retirees' salaries.

Republican Party Elects New President

PA2309224788 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 23 Sep 88 pp 1, 22

[Article by Toti Urriola]

[Text] During a meeting at the Riande Airport Hotel last night, the Republican Party rank and file disavowed Eric Arturo Delvalle and elected Legislator Jorge Young as the new party president.

Members of the party directorate also attended the important political meeting. The Electoral Tribunal supervised the meeting along with a notary public, as requested by Delvalle himself. The new political appointees are as follows: Jorge Young, president; Rolando Fung, first vice president; Filemon Chavarria, second vice president; Rogelio Diaz, third vice president; Leopoldo Alguero, secretary general; Eduardo Berbey, assistant secretary general; Roberto Vega Berbey, treasurer; and Ricardo Maestre, assistant treasurer.

It is obvious that the Republican Party directorate and the party rank and file disavowed Delvalle as a result of the general rejection of Delvalle by conscientious Panamanians. The Panamanian people are aware of Delvalle's unpatriotic attitude of placing his unlimited personal ambitions above the Panamanian people's interests. The decision that his own Republican Party has just made reveals the vast dissatisfaction the people feel regarding Delvalle as a result of his grave betrayal of the principles of a party he vowed to represent. This will set an example for others, members of the party directorate said while casting their vote of condemnation.

Delvalle Said Party Leader

PA2509151288 [Editorial Report] Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish on pages 1 and A-14 of its 25 September edition publishes the 500-word text of the "minutes" of the 22 September meeting of the "national directors of the Republican Party."

According to the minutes, "due to problems in holding the meeting in the rented hall because of the presence of outside individuals who threatened the directors, the meeting was held in the lobby of the Riande Continental Airport Hotel." It states that the meeting was presided over by Acting President Jose Dominador Bazan, that "a total of 32 national directors, constituting a quorum, were present," and that, in addition, 10 alternate national directors also attended the meeting, "totaling 42 national directors."

It adds that a motion "to confirm the current party leaders" was "unanimously approved." They are: "Eric A. Delvalle, president; Jose B. Cardenas, vice president; Dominador K. Bazan, treasurer; Raul E. Delvalle, assistant treasurer; Jorge D. Porras, secretary general; and Ricardo Arango P., under secretary."

The minutes indicate that the participants also approved a motion "appointing Jose Dominador Bazan as representative of the party whenever the party needs to be represented."

Supporters Seek To 'Normalize' Delvalle's Status

PA2409013888 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2046 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Panama City, 23 Sep (DPA)—Followers of deposed Panamanian leader Eric Arturo Delvalle have reportedly proposed to the Manuel Solis Palma administration an agreement to normalize Delvalle's citizenship status. This was confirmed today by Jorge Young, elected yesterday as the new president of the Republican Party, thus replacing Delvalle as party leader.

Delvalle has been in hiding since 26 February, when the Panamanian Legislative Assembly deposed him after he attempted to separate General Manuel Antonio Noriega from power. He was replaced as Republican Party president in a recent meeting of national party directors, a meeting that the pro-Delvalle party faction has labeled "irregular."

Young said "a group of pro-Delvalle Republicans has held talks with our faction on a joint agreement between the government and the former president through a party committee."

The new Republican Party president also said the proposal was aimed at "ending the crisis in Panama and changing the way the authorities and the Panamanian people view Delvalle."

Jorge Young added that Delvalle would have to relinquish his hopes of regaining the Panamanian Presidency as part of the proposal, because "that is one of the main reasons Panama is in such a total crisis right now."

The pro-Delvalle Republican Party faction had previously denied any attempt at a dialogue with the Panamanian Government to normalize the deposed leader's current status.

Opposition on Actions, Goals, 'Repression'

PA2709025188 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2328 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Representatives of the democratic opposition parties, trade unions, and civic associations held a news conference today at noon to establish their position regarding the latest events in the country. The opposition leaders reported that members of their organizations have suffered unjustified repression and that their human and civil rights have been violated.

[Speaker] "We have to act differently from now on. We have talked a lot during the past year and a half, but we have done little. I believe we now have to do more and talk less. The country needs us, it needs its citizens, its politicians, and all good Panamanians. We have to confront the situation and we will do so with bravery and dignity. We cannot wait for crumbs to be thrown to us. We cannot pick up crumbs for our country. We will not accept this. Things will change from now on. Things have to change or all Panamanians will go bankrupt and we will have to live in bankruptcy."

People's Action Party President Carlos Ivan Zuniga stated the following:

[Zuniga] "We do not want to defeat the miltary men militarily. We want to defeat them politically. The day the military men understand this then everybody will understand the opposition's position. If our goal is to defeat them politically and not militarily, then it is clear that ours is a peaceful stance. We cannot abandon our position because we will only be able to attain a political victory in an intelligent manner with that position. Our goals are not violent. Our goals are peaceful. The struggle for democracy can be peaceful. We want to reaffirm our position. Our mobilization is peaceful. We will never fall into violence even if they invent rebellions such as the Arnulfist rebellion they are inventing now. An Arnulfist rebellion that has been financed by Delvalle—can you imagine such a thing?"

Later, Dr Carlos Abadia of the association of doctors, odontologists, and related professions of the Social Security Fund read the following communique issued by the Civic Crusade's permament opposition council:

[Abadia] "We condemn the brutal repression of students and the assault on the National Institute. We condemn the attacks on the workers, unions, and trade associations and the destruction of private property. The regime has tried to drown the wishes of most Panamanians with these actions. These cruel measures have made the situation in Panama even more serious and they have jeopardized the possibility of a national reconstruction plan. We reaffirm our determination to maintain our unity of purpose and action in order to avoid Panama's destruction. We reaffirm our decision to continue our struggle to reconstruct our country with an effective democracy. This is the feeling of all the Panamanian opposition forces that are joined together in the Civic Crusade permanent opposition council."

Authentic Panamenist Party spokesman Jose Salvador Munoz read a communique issued by that party's directorate:

[Munoz] "Panama Province's patriotic committee was formed during the presidency of Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid. Later, the committee was expanded and covered the entire nation. The committee's objectives were to reactivate the district directorates and the party's corregimiento executive committees, to be a link between these organizations and the party's top directorate, and to recommend necessary political changes to the party president. These objectives were taken to avoid having people linked to high military echelons interfere in our internal affairs.

"The work done by the patriotic committee and the party directorate to promote the party's ideals has been so efficient that as a national convention has drawn near, the aforementioned people [not further identified], with the aid of high military echelons, have unleashed irrational repression against our party members to try to attain and manipulate positions in the Authentic Panamenist Party's national directorate. After 50 years, they have still not learned their lesson. Their ambitions are greater than their understanding. The peoples' warmth is not won in the military headquarters; it is in our people's soul. The Authentic Panamenist Party, as our founding leader wisely predicted, will grow stronger each day. The military leadership is transitory; our party is not."

People's Party Blames U.S. for Current Crisis

PA2509230288 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2040 GMT 25 Sep 88

[Excepts] Panama City, 25 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—Ruben Dario Souza, secretary general of the Panamanian People's Party (communist), today accused the United States of being "the cause of the crisis" that Panama has been facing for the last 15 months.

He made the statement in Panama City at the inauguration of the People's Party convention, at which 241 delegates participated. The convention was held to prepare for the May 1989 presidential elections.

Souza said that the solution to Panama's crisis demands that the government "support the national forces" to achieve "a change in the country's socioeconomic development" that corresponds to the interests of the Panamanian people.

He explained that there are two ways to achieve this change: "by convoking a constituent assembly or by holding democratic elections."

The secretary general of the Panamanian communists, who claimed to be speaking for 21,000 party members, said that Washington is trying "for a second conquest of Panama to adapt this country to its geopolitical goals."

In the last elections, held in May 1984, the People's Party obtained 4,598 votes, although it claimed to have 36,000 party members at that time. [passage omitted]

Souza said that the Panamanians face a dilemma: "For Panama, the Americans must leave. For the Americans, they must stay."

According to Souza, "the Americans believe that Panama should be theirs," in spite of the Torrijos-Carter treaties of 1977, according to which the Americans must leave Panama by the end of 1999.

Legislators Vote Against New Free Zone

PA2309173288 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Interview with Legislator Argenida Dumanoir de Barrios by unidentified reporter; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Barrios] Today, at my request, the Commerce and Industries Commission backed me in voting against the draft resolution that would have created a new free zone at Albrook Air Force Station. I am grateful to my fellow legislators. We had asked Legislator Rigoberto Paredes to withdraw his proposal. We do not know what happened, but he did not do so. Therefore, we voted against this draft resolution.

[Reporter] What was the basis for the vote?

[Barrios] As far as I know, the draft resolution is unconstitutional because Article 153, point 12, says so. This type of proposal should not be presented by a legislator; instead, it must be presented at a cabinet session—in other words, by the executive branch. Another reason why the proposal is unacceptable is because it would make Colon residents suffer even more than they do now. There are many reasons why Colon residents have high unemployment, and we cannot now create a free zone that is going to compete with the Colon free zone.

Argentina

World Bank Announces Plan for $1.2 Billion Loan

PY2709013788 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 26 Sep 88 pp 1, 7

[Text] (AFP-DYN), Berlin—The World Bank yesterday announced plans for a 1.2 billion-dollar package of loans to Argentina, intended to bolster President Raul Alfonsin's economic and reform programme.

Saddled with a 54 billion-dollar foreign debt and soaring inflation, Argentina has run up arrears totalling some 900 million dollars on its massive commercial bank debt.

United States banks have hinted they may soon be forced to downgrade some of their Argentine loans to non-performing status.

The new loans were announced by World Bank President Barber Conable as preliminaries for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank annual meetings, due to open in West Berlin on Tuesday, went into high gear.

Conable, who visited Buenos Aires ten days ago for talks with Alfonsin and Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille, said during a press conference that the bank had reached an agreement with Buenos Aires authorities on a policy programme.

The terms of the programme would "strengthen the country's finances, reduce inflation, streamline its public enterprises, improve Argentina's balance of payments and revive economic growth."

Meanwhile, the Argentine Government will send Congress the 1989 budget bill before 1988 is over and set a tough tax policy as from next July, as part of the agreement reached with the World Bank.

The latter information is contained in a letter Sourrouille sent Conable on September 22, but which was made known here yesterday, once the loan had been announced.

In the letter the minister also announced that the government will sign the Petroplan decree so that the oil programme can be launched before the end of this year.

As for the financial sector, Sourrouille explained that one of the government's aims was to restructure the main official banks, especially the National Mortgage Bank (BHN) and the National Development Bank (BANADE), "in order to turn those entities into self-supported financial mediators, doing away with their dependence on Central Bank rediscounts and gradually reducing their debts to the latter."

Argentina is also negotiating a 1.2 billion-dollar stand-by credit arrangement with the IMF, which usually assumes the key role in putting together adjustment programmes for so-called "problem" debtors.

The U.S. Treasury earlier this month said it was prepared to support a 500 million-dollar Central Bank bridging loan to Argentina, subject to approval of the World Bank package.

Sourrouille, who said yesterday the bridging loan might be agreed within two weeks, is also seeking a further rescheduling of part of Argentina's commercial debt.

Conable backed his approach, calling on "other members of the financial community to support Argentina's efforts."

The World Bank president said he was asking the bank's board for early approval of two fast-disbursing adjustment loans totalling 700 million dollars to support financial market and trade policy reforms.

He said there was agreement "in principle" on another two investment loans, totalling 500 million dollars, for low-cost housing and power development.

Conable said he was "confident" in the government's commitment to the reform programme, which he said would constitute a "major step" in Argentina's uphill battle to escape the low-growth, high-debt, high-inflation trap.

Central Bank Head Cited

PY2609213588 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] Argentine Central Bank Director Juan Sommer today in Berlin stressed the importance of the World Bank's decision to grant credits to finance the Argentine economic plan before agreements with other creditors are signed.

He also stated that this year Argentina will need foreign financing to cover its balance of payments deficit. Sommer, who is one of the main foreign debt negotiators, termed as important the World Bank's decision to grant Argentina several credits to implement its economic plan. Those credits will be disbursed in the next few months.

Sommer said that the World Bank's decision to finance the Argentine economic plan does not mean that negotiations with other creditor agencies, such as the IMF and commercial banks, will not take place.

Sommer added that Argentina has failed to make some interest payments, but those on commercial loans are paid up to date. He said that the fiscal deficit might be financed with foreign loans.

He said that given the current level of the public deficit, we can in fact expect low inflation rates in the coming months and, therefore, a greater monetization of the economy, which can provide financing for both public and private sectors. To bring the fiscal deficit to the level we want, we have to study measures to lower business costs, as well as to make the payment of taxes more affordable, because the tax base is too low now.

As for public utility rates, Sommer said that the rates for October have already been determined. The rates for November have yet to be determined, since they have to be maintained in real terms, depending on the cost of these services.

IMF Director Michel Camdessus pledged the IMF's cooperation with the plans for the adjustment and recovery of the Argentine economy. Camdessus denied reports that the Argentine Government would rather go to the World Bank than the IMF to obtain credits to finance its stabilization plans.

Camdessus confirmed that Argentina continues negotiations with the IMF to obtain a $1.2 billion stand-by credit.

Deputy: Paraguayan Agents Violate Sovereignty
PY2609150988 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2316 GMT 25 Sep 88

[Text] Asuncion, 25 Sep (AFP)—Today Jose Carlos Ramos, an Argentine deputy for the Justicialist Party [PJ], told AFP that he will report to the Argentine Congress on 27 cases involving alleged violations of Argentine sovereignty by secret agents of the Paraguayan Government.

The cases involving violations of Argentine sovereignty, supported by detailed evidence, were presented to the Argentine legislator by opposition member Ligio Prete de Centurion, a member of the outlawed Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA) and the president of the Union of Paraguayan Women (UMPA).

According to Centurion's report, secret agents of the Paraguayan Government are observing opponents of General Alfredo Stroessner who now live in Argentina, mainly in Clorinda, Formosa, Resistencia, Posadas, and Buenos Aires. The report says that these agents caused 27 Paraguayans to be imprisoned by Argentine police, in some cases for a 2-week period, in November 1987.

Ramos, who has been visiting Paraguay since last Friday, 23 September, today met with politicians opposed to Stroessner—members of parties not recognized by the current regime—at Radio Nanduti, a station closed by the government.

Journalist Humberto Rubin, the director of Radio Nanduti, has asked Ramos if the Argentine Congress would show greater interest in the situation of the muzzled press in Paraguay and try to assist in securing the reopening of the morning daily ABC COLOR, which was closed in 1984, the opposition weekly EL PUEBLO, and his radio station, which was closed in 1987.

Government Learns Ecuador Not To Purchase Tanks
PY2309183988 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1134 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Sep (DYN)—The Ecuadoran Government has made the final decision not to purchase 56 medium-size Argentine tanks (TAM) and instead use the $120 million allocated for that purpose for social programs in Ecuador, reliable sources said today.

The sources added that the decision of Rodrigo Borja's government has already been officially conveyed to the Argentine Government.

The failure to sell these tanks will make it "difficult" for TAMSE, the factory that produces the tank, to continue operating. TAMSE had easily won a public competition organized by Ecuador more than a year ago for the purchase of tanks.

It is possible that authorities might decide to discontinue the production of the TAM, an armored vehicle manufactured here with FRG assistance.

Fiat Denies Military Aid During Falklands War
AU2409161888 Rome ANSA in English 1428 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, September 24—A Fiat spokesman denied charges on Friday that the automaker's holding company sold military equipment to Argentina during the Falklands war in 1982, as reported by the weekly, PANORAMA, in this week's issue. In its article, PANORAMA cited "FINANCIAL TIMES" correspondent Alan Friedman's book, "All in the Family", on the Turin automaker and its chairman, Giovanni Agnelli.

The book raises suspicion that the Misar Company, of the Fiat group, supplied mines to Argentina during the war with Great Britain. The spokesman denied the allegations, saying that Fiat acquired 50 percent of Misar in June of 1985, long after the war had ended.

In another chapter, according to PANORAMA, Friedman cited concern by American authorities over collaboration between the SNIA-BPD Company, also of the Fiat group, with the Argentine Government, which wanted to buy intermediate-range "Condor" missiles.

Friedman said the project was dangerous both because of the possible use of that type of missile, and because Egypt and Iraq were involved in the affair.

American authorities reportedly intervened to stop the missile sale, which would have violated the missile technology control regime, by blocking the sale of American technology to the SNIA Company in 1987.

The Fiat spokesman said that the Americans resumed sales in April of this year, after their suspicions over the affair were allayed. Collaboration between the Italian firm and Argentine authorities was interrupted in 1984 without any agreement being reached, he added.

The spokesman also specified that negotiations involved only vectors with limited power capabilities, intended for meteorological stations.

This is not the first time Friedman and Fiat have been at odds. Fiat sued the FINANCIAL TIMES once before for an article on another of its subsidiaries, TELIT.

Congressmen Return From IPU Meeting in Bulgaria
PY2609155788 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1338 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Sep (DYN)—Chamber of Deputies President Juan Carlos Pugliese (UCR) today returned to Argentina from Sofia, Bulgaria, where he participated in the IPU meetings held last week.

Pugliese and Luis Leon, a UCR deputy for Chaco Province, returned together from the Bulgarian capital. They quickly left Ezeiza Airport without making any remarks to the press.

During their stay in Sofia, Pugliese and Leon held informal talks with British MP's concerning the dispute over the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands.

On other ocassions, Argentine and British legislators have reviewed this thorny issue and agreed on the need to resolve it by peaceful negotiations.

Arcor Company Offices in Cordoba Bombed
PY2609162988 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] Cordoba, 26 Sep (NA)—A bomb exploded early this morning at a building owned by the "Arcor Sociedad Anonima" enterprise in Cordoba. The explosion damaged the front wall, but no victims were reported.

The explosion occurred at about 0400 in a computer center and administrative building of the Arcor Company, located at 710 Chacabuco Boulevard in Nueva Cordoba District. Arcor produces candy and related products, and its industrial plant is located in the city of Arroyito.

According to initial investigations by technical personnel of the police bomb squad, who went to the site, the perpetrators used a bomb made of black powder.

The reasons for the attack remain unknown. However, there could be a connection with the Arcor workers of the industrial plant in the city of Arroyito, where the company recently implemented a program of temporary suspension of workers due to a backlog in inventory.

Police Investigate Arsenal on University Campus
PY2609192088 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1118 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 26 Sep (DYN)—Today, the police continue to investigate who is responsible for the arsenal found on the university campus. The arsenal includes two disposable bazookas and several military grenades. This is part of a confusing incident that was only disclosed a few hours ago.

Reliable police sources last night confirmed the report to DYN but today they could not give any further details on the incident.

The arsenal was found on 19 September on the university campus located in the northern sector of the Costanera District in Buenos Aires.

It was learned that personnel from Police Precinct No 51 took part in the operation and that the case has been placed at the disposal of Federal Judge Nestor Blondi.

Along with the explosives, the police also found several papers and pieces of mail. Intelligence personnel from the Federal Police are now studying these papers to determine the origin of these arms. [passage ommitted]

Bolivia

Finance Minister on Debt Payments, Talks
PY2609170988 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0037 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] La Paz, 25 Sep (EFE)—Finance Minister Ramiro Cabezas today said that in 1988 Bolivia will pay $250 million to meet its obligations with foreign creditors, including the World Bank, the IDB, the Andean Development Corporation, the Andean Reserve Fund, and foreign governments.

Cabezas said that of this amount, $180 million, which represents 72 percent of the resources to be used to meet Bolivian obligations with foreign creditors, will be allocated to pay the debt owed to multilateral agencies.

Cabezas added that Bolivia will seek to negotiate the debt owed to creditor countries like Argentina, Brazil, the United States, Japan, and socialist countries.

The minister also recalled that the Bolivian Government has failed to pay the interest and the principal owed to foreign governments, adding that these obligations will be renegotiated at the meeting of the Paris Club, to be held in Paris on 24 October.

According to the Bolivian private bank association, this will be the first time in 3 years that the currency inflow will surpass the transfer of currency abroad, because Bolivia will disburse $254 million to service its foreign debt and will receive $333 million in credits.

Official Cited on Antidrug Accord With Peru

PY2609162188 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2317 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] La Paz, 25 Sep (EFE)—Social Defense Under Secretary Jorge Alderete today said that Peruvian-Bolivian antidrug accords will soon be implemented "despite the fact that, for the time being, they are regarded as confidential documents."

Alderete, the man responsible for the fight against drug trafficking, said that the specifics of the agreement signed with Peru cannot yet be made public in order "to not alert drug traffickers."

Alderete said these are very important decisions that will improve the fight against drug trafficking, especially on the Peruvian-Bolivian border."

The antinarcotics forces today issued a report on the operations conducted in Cochabamba, La Paz, Santa Cruz, and Sucre Departments last week.

According to the report, 49,217 grams of cocaine were seized and four drug traffickers were put at the disposal of the attorney general.

Brazil

Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre Opens UN Session

PY2709023788 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] Negotiations on matters of interest to nations demand the participation of all countries. Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre made this statement today in New York, opening the discussions of the UN General Assembly.

Sodre explained that the new Brazilian constitution includes the Brazilian people's repudiation of all destructive weapons and the objective of developing nuclear technology for exclusively peaceful purposes. The new Brazilian constitution states that all nuclear activities within Brazilian territory will be for peaceful purposes only, Sodre stated. He added that congress has approved this part of the national constitution.

Sodre added: Brazil has stressed the need for strict respect for the territorial integrity of Angola and an immediate end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. Sodre also expressed regret for the existence of the hateful practice of the apartheid.

[Begin Sodre recording] The people and Government of Brazil hope for the day when Namibia will join the community of independent nations. The guarantee for the security and peace of that region, which is so close to us, depends on the eradication of hateful institutionalized racism. [end recording]

Referring to matters related to international trade, the Brazilian foreign minister stated that he has confidence in the current multilateral negotiations within the GATT. According to Sodre, international trade can begin a new stage of expansion.

Sodre also voiced a warning regarding the international economic crisis. He called for measures to face the crisis, and he added that hunger still prevails in the world. He praised the United Nations, stating that if the world is better today than before, it is due to the decisive UN contribution.

Sodre also expressed Brazil's concern over the situation of the Malvinas or Falklands Islands. He regretted the fact that negotiations on sovereignty over the islands have not yet begun between Argentina and the United Kingdom, despite appeals by the United Nations.

Joint Economic Commission With Iran Created

PY2709024788 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] Brazil and Iran have created a joint commission for strengthening economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

The commission was installed today at Itamaraty by Acting Foreign Minister Paulo Tarso Flecha de Lima and Iranian Commerce Minister [title as heard] Gholam Reza Shafe'i. The commission today began its work, and it will continue meeting until next Wednesday, 28 September.

The Iranian commerce minister has proposed that the two countries increase their trade from the current $489 million yearly to $1.5 billion. Among other things, he wants an increase in the sales of petroleum to Brazil, from 60,000 to 150,000 barrels daily. The Iranian minister feels that Brazil can cooperate a great deal in the reconstruction program his government is conducting after 8 years of war with Iraq.

Health Ministry Structure Modified by Decree

PY2409173388 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 Sep 88

[Text] President Sarney has signed a decree modiying the structure of the Health Ministry. The decree eliminates two Health Ministry secretariats in charge of organizing local health services, and it creates a federal health superintendency in each state.

According to Health Minister Borges da Silveira, who sent this decree to the Presidency, the purpose of the modifications is to adapt the Health Ministry structure to the Unified and Decentralized Health System [Sistema Unificado e Descentralizado de Saude—SUDS], which was first implemented in the country in 1987, and which is approved by the new constitution.

The federal health superintendencies will control the quality of the health services in states and municipalities. Under the SUDS system the states and municipalities are responsible for providing medical attention to the population. In the past this responsibility was held by the Health Ministry.

According to Borges da Silveira, the ministry has been working since 1987 without local control agencies, thereby adversely affecting the quality of basic health services for the population.

Chile

Political Activists Occupy Papal Nunciature

PY2609174388 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] Five political activists this morning occupied the papal nuncio's office to demand that the Catholic Church exercise pressure in connection with the situation of political prisoners. The situation at the nuncio's office is practically normal. Several photographers are now taking pictures.

Make Requests, Leave

PY2709035788 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] Five individuals, four of them women, entered the apostolic nunciature this morning to request church mediation on behalf of prisoners being tried under antiterrorist laws.

The group was led by Marcelo Jimenez, president of the Association of Relatives of Political Prisoners. They entered the diplomatic premises at 0930. The purpose of the visit was to request the church's help on behalf of more than 500 political prisoners and 1,000 people who are being tried under the antiterrorist laws.

The group also sought to call public attention to the situation of the relatives of political prisoners. The group included Agripina Arias, (Caterine Nepback), Rosa Espinoza, and Rotsana Amarilla.

After accomplishing their purposes, which included delivering letters from political prisoners to the nunciature charge d'affaires, Msgr Orlando Antonini, the group left the diplomatic office.

In the note they delivered to Antonini, the group asks that the antiterrorist trials conducted by Military Judge Advocate Fernando Torres Silva be moved to civilian courts.

U.S. Consults on Banishment of Unionists

PY2609215188 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 17 Sep 88 p C-4

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry yesterday explained that the U.S. Embassy has made some consultations regarding a police action that involved two U.S. unionists during disturbances at court, but that the embassy did not lodge any protest.

The incidents took place the day before yesterday when leaders Manuel Bustos and Arturo Martinez appeared in court to be notified of the banishment to which they have been sentenced.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Carlos Ducci was asked about the U.S. Embassy response, and he said that "the Foreign Ministry has not received any protest; the U.S. Embassy only made a telephone call to consult about the incident.

"The embassy was then told that the police acted against a street disturbance, in compliance with their duties, but no one was detained or injured, and no charges have been filed."

Ducci added that "it was explained in a clear and unequivocal manner that the participation of foreigners in street disorders and their meddling in domestic affairs are absolutely impermissible."

He said that "similar warnings have been given to all diplomatic missions."

Ducci concluded by saying that "the Foreign Ministry rejects all foreign meddling in Chilean affairs." [passage omitted]

Falklands Seeking Trade With Magallanes Region

PY2309035588 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0441 GMT 22 Sep 88

[Text] Santiago, 21 Sep (TELAM-ANSA)—Juan Enrique Matson, the main executive board member of the duty-free zone in Punta Arenas, capital of the Magallanes region, today said that it is clear the residents of the Malvinas Islands are interested in dealing with the Magallanes region, in southern Chile.

Matson, who arrived today in Santiago, specifically referred to the ferry service on the Montevideo-Malvinas-Punta Arenas circuit. He added that trade between the Malvinas Islands and the Punta Arenas duty free zone is important because of the high level of consumption in both regions.

He also recalled that the islanders have traditionally purchased their supplies in Magallanes. Trade, however, has decreased in the past few years due to the friction in the region.

We can supply the Malvinas residents with food, clothing, building materials, and supplies for their ships, Matson said.

Central Bank Director Departs for New York
PY2609145588 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Foreign debt coordinator Hernan Somerville has departed for the city of New York in the United States to give more details to the creditor banks regarding the possibility of the Chilean Central Bank repurchasing its own foreign debt, to a total of $200 million.

The commercial creditor banks were invited last weekend to participate in the repurchase process. [passage omitted]

Naval Maneuvers With U.S. Begin at Bahia Inglesa
PY2609222288 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 23 Sep 88 p 13

[Excerpts] "Operation Unitas-88" began yesterday at Bahia Inglesa, 3d Region. Chilean and U.S. ships are participating in these joint naval maneuvers, which will be extended to the 12th Region.

The fleet's commander is Navy Captain Carlos Schnaidt Parker, who left Valparaiso on Tuesday with the Chilean task force to begin the maneuvers at Bahia Inglesa.

The following Chilean ships are participating in these maneuvers: The missile- and helicopter-carrying destroyer "Almirante Latorre," commanded by Navy Captain Carlos Schnaidt Parker; the missile- and helicopter-carrying frigate "Condell," commanded by Frigate Captain Miguel Vergara; the destroyer "Zenteno," commanded by Frigate Captain Guido Ramirez Cruzat; and the tanker "President Montt," commanded by Navy Captain Jorge Lloronte Dominguez.

The U.S. ships participating in the 29th "Unitas" maneuvers are: the destroyers "USS Nicholson" and "USS Sampson," the amphibious ship "USS Sumter," and the frigate "USS W.S. Sims." The naval fleet is under the command of Rear Admiral William C. Francis, commander of the South Atlantic Task Force and the U.S. Atlantic Naval Fleet. [passage omitted]

The joint Chilean-U.S. naval maneuvers will end on 17 October. Valparaiso, Talcahuano, and Punta Arenas have been included as the landing ports.

Former Communist Congressman Escapes Police
PY2409011888 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 88

[Report by Jose Manrique Contreras from Valparaiso]

[Text] Last night, in a commando-type operation, the Valparaiso Investigative Police tried to detain former Communist Congressman Luis Guastavino, shortly after a public rally with which the maritime command for the no-vote celebrated longshoreman's day.

The police claimed to have a warrant issued by the naval court for Guastavino's arrest. The incidents took place at the corner of Blanco and Freire Streets, where the rally was being held.

When the policemen tried to arrest Guastavino, a shoving match ensued with a group of demonstrators who managed to free him. The group then quickly ran away and sought shelter at the Valparaiso bishopric.

The police, supported by Carabineros, tried to prevent Guastavino's escape by using a water cannon and by shooting in the air. The police, however, did not manage to arrest Guastavino, who escaped to the former LA NACION newspaper building with the help of his supporters.

Asked about the incident, the Valparaiso bishopric stated that a group of people arrived at the building, rang the doorbell, and, as soon as the door was opened, entered the premises. The group left the building immediately without causing any problems.

The police have not specified whether the naval prosecutor issued the arrest warrant recently or before Guastavino appeared in public.

National Renewal Headquarters in Temuco Bombed
PY2709025788 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 27 Sep 88

[Excerpt] A bomb attack in front of the headquarters of the National Renewal Party in Temuco wounded two people.

Melanino Antonio Delgado and his nephew, [name indistinct], 16, were collecting cardboard in downtown Temuco when one of the boxes they picked up exploded. The young man sustained serious wounds to the face and hands, and runs the risk of losing his sight. [recorded passage omitted]

The two men were taken to the regional hospital.

The bomb damaged the facade of the National Renewal Party headquarters and other stores in downtown Temuco.

Colombia

FARC Responds To Government Peace Proposal

PA2609171488 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish
23 Sep 88 pp 1-A, 12-A

["Text" of document issued by the FARC Central Staff "in the mountains of Colombia in September"]

[Text] A cease-fire to attain the great national agreement for peace.

Concerning the government initiative, we remained silent for a moderate period of time before commenting on the president's peace proposal. Immediately after we listened to the president's statement, we asserted that this initiative would undoubtedly generate a great national movement of sensible opinions regarding the country's problems and a trustworthy peace.

Events developed as expected, and we kept a moderate silence. We are now referring to the initiative.

Actually, the explanations by the peace plan spokesmen clearly show the plan was designed by the best minds in the government. It was created, as Raimundo Emiliani Roman said, because this is a wonderful and loyal country.

However, the initiative contains very important aspects to which we will refer later.

After gathering opinions from hundreds of important Colombian social personalities, political parties, and important ideological and political social movements, we maintain, together with these sectors, that the government has lost a historic and unprecedented opportunity to reach a great national agreement that would have produced a just, realistic, and even scientific approach to the country's situation.

The government could have done this but decided not to—not because of the nation, but because of the military forces, which are so very selfish. The government should take action by gathering the various opinions stemming from its peace initiative and then reconstruct its proposal.

The problem of violence predated the appearance of guerrillas in Colombia. Guerrillas are the response to official violence and, obviously, facing the guerrillas generates violence. Therefore, it is necessary to examine its origins and to make an in-depth study of the factors that determined and still determine its existence.

Do people take up weapons and go to war thinking they will have a vacation? Who would ever think it is better to join the guerrillas than to stay at home and enjoy the guarantees of a true democratic state, in a country where there are jobs for everyone, true freedom, housing, education, and health?

Many people have joined uprisings, are joining, and will join the armed struggle as long as the right to freely exercise liberties is smashed by the brutal force of the state.

People fight and choose the fastest method of struggle whenever they suffer the effects of hunger and discontent, and the struggle results in violence and terror. This has been the story for the past 40 years.

The attempt to solve problems that have resulted from the worst crisis in the country's traditional structure and superstructure with a peace plan—which, according to Joaquin Vallejo Arbelaez, represents "a military ultimatum wrapped in mere rhetoric"—is an old mistake made by oligarchic governments in the hemisphere. People must recall that "violence has caused the loss of many young lives and brought sorrow to many humble families' homes."

We must not forget the "terrible Supreme Court holocaust, or the government officials, political leaders, human rights leaders, journalists, labor leaders, and citizens who have been barbarically sacrificed in tragic episodes of our history...."

The violence existing here is the same violence that devastated South American countries, afflicts Chile, and prowls in Central American countries.

What must be done? The people, up in arms, have been demanding for some time that the state advocate basic changes so human rights and the rights of citizens prevail.

The government should abolish the objective factors that generate violence. This is not impossible. Many say a poor country such as ours will never be able to do it; however, Colombia is a rich country that has had its foreign exchange seized by transnationals and that has a voracious and insatiable oligarchy. That is why we have unemployment, starvation, and poverty, and that is why struggle has led to a war.

The groups up in arms know the truth very well. That is why we are always "willing to return to normalcy," because that willingness has existed since the agreements at La Uribe and represents the basis of our policy.

The violence afflicting Colombia began in 1930, when the Liberal Party government in power resorted to violence against the Conservative Party. Later, the Conservative Party rose to power and resorted to violence against the Liberal Party. That is when the so-called traditional violence became linked with the security doctrine's violence.

The doctrine that advocates traditional violence has spawned a dirty war and savage actions—the same ones withstood by South American countries. Fascist Colombian leaders feverishly organized other armies, the paid

killers—which are no longer small groups of killers but military organizations equipped with modern weapons and financed by the drug trafficking mafias.

We proposed that President Barco call for a great national agreement that outlines a realistic peace plan. It must include leaders of the Catholic Church, economic groups, political parties, Congress, the Attorney General's Office, labor groups, news media, former presidents, retired military officers, active military officers, representatives of the Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinating Board, and—of course—the government, itself.

We propose a 2-month cease-fire to guarantee the development of a great national peace agreement.

Issued in the mountains of Colombia, September.

FARC Central Staff, Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinating Board

Ecuador

New Envoy to Nicaragua; Relations 'Normalized'

PA2509154588 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Sep 88

[Excerpts] According to reports from the Ecuadoran Foreign Ministry, the new Ecuadoran ambassador to Nicaragua will be Pablo Yanez Cossio, who will travel to Managua in the next few days to assume his duties. [passage omitted] In this way, the Ecuadoran and Nicaraguan Governments have normalized their diplomatic relations, which had been suspended by the previous administration. On 11 August, Ecuadoran and Nicaraguan Presidents Rodrigo Borja and Daniel Ortega, respectively, signed the agreements restoring diplomatic relations between the two countries.

M-19 Plan To Attack Base Reportedly Frustrated

PA2509125788 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1232 GMT 25 Sep 88

[Text] It has been learned in Esmeraldas that members of the National Police and Navy have frustrated a Colombian M-19 attack on the San Lorenzo naval base. The plan to attack the base was discovered through the arrest of Colombian Mauro Ordonez Ramirez, who admitted that he was an M-19 member and revealed the plans for the guerrilla incursion. Ordonez said some 100 M-19 guerrillas arrived secretly in the country and met daily at the No 12 kilometer marker on the San Lorenzo-Ricaurte road to plan the attack.

It has also been learned that the guerrillas staged a number of holdups in Putumayo to obtain supplies. Navy Lieutenant Marcos Grijalva, commander of the San Lorenzo naval zone, reported Ordonez' arrest.

The authorities have not issued any comments, but we have learned that two intelligence officers will arrive in Esmeraldas to continue investigating the incident.

Guyana

New Labor Leaders Elected at TUC Congress

FL2609220888 Bridgetown CANA in English 2127 GMT 26 Sep 88

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 26, CANA—Veteran trade unionist Frank Andrews has been elected president of the Guyana Trades Union Congress (TUC) as controversial elections marked the end of the TUC's 35th annual delegates conference Sunday.

Andrews, the president of the Amalgamated Transport and General Workers Union and previously first vice-president of the TUC, won by a 14-vote margin in a straight fight with Gordon Todd, president of the Clerical and Commercial Workers Union (CCWU). He replaces George Daniels, president of the Public Service Union (PSU), who was not eligible for re-election having already served as TUC president for two consecutive two-year terms. Daniels was elected first vice-president.

The elections, which featured a last-minute walk-out by the delegates of six unions not usually supportive of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC), have left the pro-government unions firmly in control of the 24-union umbrella organisation. The six unions were joined in their walk-out by the Public Service Union [PSU] led by Daniels.

The walk-out by the six-union grouping and the PSU was staged after the pro-government unions had already captured several key posts including those of the president, the second and third vice presidents, the principal assistant secretary and those of the three assistant secretaries. The walk-out by the unions and the withdrawal of the candidates from the rest of the elections after key posts had already been determined, set the stage for electoral domination of the trade union body by pro-government unions.

A source close to the pro-government unions told CANA Monday that a virtual monopoly was not achieved by design since a number of persons from the anti-government grouping who withdrew their names as candidates were certain to be elected to serve on the Executive Council. The source noted that there were some 57 candidates for 15 positions as committee members on the Executive. Some 43 candidates, some of whom had already won places on the Executive earlier, withdrew their names, leaving just 14 persons to fill the 15 positions. The source noted that, at least, five delegates who until recently had served on the Executive and who are members of the six-union grouping were among those who withdrew from the elections.

It was clear from the start of the congress that this year's election—which featured 11 candidates for the presidency—would be keenly contested and that the question of the distribution and control of power in the TUC would again be a major issue. Some unions affiliated to the congress have even begun to advocate changes in the rules to permit increased representation for the larger unions in the TUC.

When Todd failed to garner enough votes to win one of the three vice-presidencies, having failed in his earlier bid for the presidency, the foundation seemed to have been laid for what followed. Komal Chand, of the opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP)-aligned Guyana Agricultural and General Workers Union joined Todd in a call for a recount of the votes for the vice-presidencies. But the recount simply added an extra vote—previously considered spoilt—to another candidate, Clevland Charran, who was elected third vice-president, just below Selwyn Felix, who was returned as second vice-president. Seelo Baichan was re-elected principal assistant secretary while three other delegates from pro-government unions won in competition with three from the six-union grouping for the three posts of assistant secretaries.

The voting pattern for the posts of assistant secretaries was somewhat puzzling with the high 137 votes received by T. Anson Sancho, for example, suggesting that some delegates from the six-union grouping, in fact, voted for delegates from the pro-government unions.

But as the vote for organising secretary was about to be taken, delegations from the six unions walked out. The six—Guyana Agricultural and General Workers Union, the Commercial and Clerical Workers Union, the National Association of Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Employees, Guyana Mine Workers Union, University of Guyana Workers Union and the Guyana Bauxite Supervisors Union—are meeting today to discuss strategy. According to reports, they have invited the Public Service Union to participate.

TUC leaders could not be reached for comment.